ASK FOR INDO-BALM CURES ALL ACHES & PAINS KARNIK BROS. BOMBAY 4

MAR 25 1940

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 71 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROHINI CHANDRA ASAFOETIDA

Makes Pickles, Vegetables, Savouries Flavoury, Appetizing and Digestive.
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Jinnah Wants India's Partition

Demands Two Autonomous Nation States

"Hindus & Muslims Can Never Become One Nation"

Invitation To Mahatma

LAHORE, March 22.

"If the British Government are really in earnest and sincere to secure peace and happiness of the people of this sub-continent, the only course open to us all is to allow the major nations separate homelands by dividing India into "autonomous national states." This solution was proposed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of his presidential address at the 27th session of the Muslim League.

TEXT OF SPEECH

Mr. Jinnah said: There is no reason why these States should be antagonistic to each other. On the other hand the rivalry and the natural desire and efforts on the part of one to dominate the social order and establish political supremacy over the other in the Government of the country will disappear. It will lead more towards natural goodwill by international pacts between them and they can live in complete harmony with their neighbours. This will lead further to a friendly settlement all the more easily with regard to minorities by reciprocal arrangements and adjustments between Muslim India and Hindu India, which will far more adequately and effectively safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims and various other minorities.

HINDU RAJ AND CIVIL WAR!

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said. Muslim India cannot accept any constitution which must necessarily result in a Hindu Majority Government. Hindus and Muslims brought together under a democratic system forced upon the minorities can only mean Hindu raj. Democracy of the kind with which the Congress High Command is enamoured would mean the complete destruction of what is most precious in Islam. We have had ample experience of the working of the Provincial Constitutions during the last two and a half years, and any repetition of such a Government must lead to civil war.

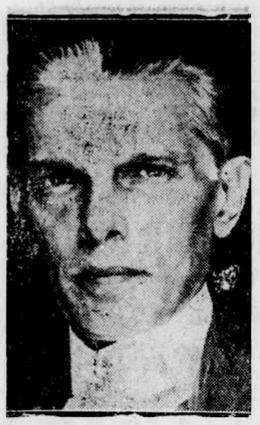
NO GLAMOUR OF FEDERATION

What the unitary Government of India for 150 years had failed to achieve cannot be realised by the imposition of a Central Federal Government. It is inconceivable that the flat or the writ of a Government so constituted can ever command willing and loyal obedience throughout the subcontinent by various nationalities except by means of armed force behind it.

JINNAH WANTS A DIVIDED INDIA

The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character, but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such. So long as this basic and fundamental truth is not realised any constitution that may be built will result in disaster and will prove destructive and harmful not only to the Mussalmans, but to the British and Hindus also. If the British Government are really in earnest and sincere

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)



Mr. M. A. Jinnah who demands two Nation States in India.

CIVIL WAR

WE HAVE HAD AMPLE EXPERIENCE OF THE WORKING OF THE PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS DURING THE LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS, AND ANY REPETITION OF SUCH A GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD TO CIVIL WAR.

M. A. JINNAH

Nazi Claims Refuted

LONDON, March 22.

"Reuter" is authorised to state that despite the German radio claims, there have been no instances of rioting or quarrels between Australians and Arabs in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem and Jaffa.

On the contrary, the discipline of the troops has been admirable and relations with the Arabs have been excellent throughout.

The German wireless has issued harrowing stories of alleged Australian excesses, including the assertion that Australians have been courtmartialled and condemned to death in order "to pacify the Arab population."

"Reuter" is informed in London to-day that there have been no sentences by any Australian courts martial.

CONGRESS NEUTRALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Political observers feel even if no early settlement is reached Congress will not place obstructions in Britain's war efforts in India, provided there is no frontal attack on Congress organisation by the Government and it is allowed to function and carry out its official policies unhampered. Such position would be more or less one of "neutrality."

SOUND WAVES IN CRYSTALLINE SOLIDS

BANGALORE, March 22.

Experimental work by Sir C. V. Raman has succeeded in demonstrating the existence in crystalline solids of sound waves having frequency measured in millions and millions of vibrations per second.

This announcement was made by Sir C. V. Raman to-day presiding over a joint meeting of seven scientists' associations.

Sir C. V. Raman added that these represented a limit to the quickest vibrations theoretically possible which could exist as periodic waves inside a solid. But demonstration of their physical existence had hitherto been scarcely thought possible. This has now been successfully achieved in laboratory by the use of X-rays.—A. P.

German Ultimatum To Rumania

BUCHAREST, Mar. 22.

According to circles close to the German Legation here, Germany has presented a note to Rumania amounting almost to an ultimatum.—Reuter.

It is suggested in these circles that "the ultimatum" may lead to a resignation of M. Tatarescu's Government. In that case German circles hope that a new Government will be formed under M. Vaidavoevod.—Reuter.

GERMAN NOTE TO RUMANIA

BUKHAREST: It is learned that the German Note informs the Rumanian Government that Germany cannot tolerate "continual changes" in Rumania's foreign trade regulations and her system of dealing with foreign currencies. The latest system introduced a few weeks ago is severely criticised.—Reuter.

The German note sharply attacks M. Christitie, the new Rumanian Minister of Foreign Trade, for his part in shaping Rumania's recent economic policy.

According to the Germans, Rumania promised during previous trade talks that with the Reichsmark fixed at 49.5 lei, the dollar would be maintained at 1.80 lei and the other "hard" currencies at proportionate rates.

Germany is now annoyed because Rumania recently granted 50 per cent. increase of premium on "hard" currencies over the official rate, thus, it is alleged favouring Germany's trade rivals.—Reuter.

Bid For Trade Concessions

The Note was presented through Dr. Clodius whose visits to Bukharest in the past few months generally indicated an intensification of the pressure on Rumania for trade concessions.

The Rumanian Government have hitherto resisted the more extreme German demands. M. Vaidovoeved who the Nazis feel will be more ready to listen to them than M. Tatarescu has already been several times Prime-Minister. At present, he is the head of the National Rebirth front, King Carol's monopolist political organisation, formed after the party system was suspended two years ago.—Reuter.

POSITION OF NEW FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, March 22.

THE VOTE IN THE CHAMBER WAS 268 FOR M. REYNAUD'S GOVERNMENT TO 156 AGAINST. THERE WERE 110 ABSTENTIONS.—REUTER.

SUSPENSION OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION?

Organisation To Be Turned Into Machinery Of War

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, March 22.

It is learnt Congress might soon suspend its constitution and set up war machinery. Mahatma himself hinted at Ramgarh that Congress Committees might be modelled as Satyagraha Committees but it is not definite when Congress will assume this war shape, it is just possible that this may not be before Gandhi-Linlithgow meeting.

NO INITIATIVE FROM VICEROY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Certain London and New Delhi reports suggesting the probability of settlement between the Congress and Government do not find much enthusiasm in New Delhi. It is well-known that the Ramgarh resolution will be officially sent to the Viceroy. The text, however, is known both in Delhi and London and its reactions are not very favourable among official circles.

PROSPECTS FOR MAHATMA

Although there is unexpressed satisfaction that Ramgarh did not give the signal for direct action, it is felt here that the stage has passed, when a settlement between Congress and Government could be expected. The Congress-Government deadlock is considered inevitable for a long time to come, since official circles feel Government have gone to the utmost extent of their offer and in certain circles it is openly said: "The offer will not be repeated."

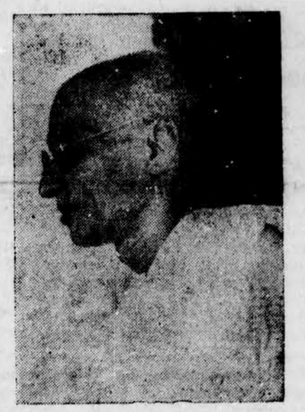
GANDHI-VICEROY TALKS

This attitude takes note of the international background and accordingly it is not quite correct to suggest that Gandhiji will be invited for an interview with the Viceroy. It appears certain that the Viceroy will not take the initiative till Mahatma asks for an interview which also is considered unlikely.

ISSUE IN PARLIAMENT

Early next month, however, the Indian problem is to be fully debated in Parliament and on behalf of the British Government a statement on Indian policy will again be made. If that finds favourable reaction among Congress circles or with Mahatma, then alone the approach for negotiations for settlement might be made.

That is considered unlikely, judging from speeches at Ramgarh, where the demand for Constituent Assembly has been reiterated and which in the present temper of the British Government is not likely to be accepted.



'C. R.' In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is now in Delhi. Mr. Rajagopalachariar will stay at Delhi for a couple of days before leaving for Madras some significance is being attached to Rajaji's visit to Delhi. It is, however, felt some time will elapse before a fresh move is made, as Whitehall must take stock of the situation.

(See Page 8)

PARLIAMENT TO REVIEW:

INDIAN QUESTION AFTER EASTER

LONDON POLITICAL CIRCLES WELCOME MAHATMA'S RAMGARH SPEECH AND SEE PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 22.

I am in a position to say that the Easter recess will not altogether be lost for India as it is confidently anticipated that with the expiry of six months period in the Governments of Provinces by Proclamation under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, the Indian question will have come before Parliament immediately after the recess. Negotiations may, therefore, be well under way offering India her right to "self-determination" to settle her domestic problems through a Constituent Assembly or a Premiers' Conference as has been suggested in certain Congress circles.

In well informed political circles, Gandhiji's speech to the Congress declaring that he had no intention to launch civil disobedience is welcomed because, I am assured, it allows time for discussion in order to reach an agreement without breakneck speed. It suggested that talks could be resumed once again on all matters except Defence, Foreign Affairs and Finance which, it is felt, cannot be discussed with profit and finality in the kaleidoscopic changes of the world.

However, there is some agreement that Finance need not necessarily be ruled out of discussion as it may prove a crucial point in the talks for agreement.

It is agreed that the princes' opposition to the All-India Federal scheme does not constitute a serious obstacle. The constitutional progress of British India and the twin problems of communal unity and untouchability will soon cease to be live issues.

Indiscreet Speech

Hull Rebukes U. S. Minister In Canada

WASHINGTON, March 22.

A severe official re-proof has been administered to Mr. Cromwell, United States Minister in Canada, for an alleged indiscreet speech.

In a broadcast a few days ago, Mr. Cromwell frankly praised the Allies' war aims and openly criticised Germany.

Following a stir created in America, Mr. Cordell Hull to-day telegraphed to Mr. Cromwell asserting that the utterance contravened the standing instructions to American diplomatic officers and adding "such public statements by our diplomatic representatives are likely to disturb the relations between this and other Governments".—Reuter.

RUMBLINGS OF DISCONTENT AGAINST NEW FRENCH GOVT.

PARIS, March 22.

The official figures for the Chamber vote of confidence are 268 to 156 with 110 abstentions.

M. Reynaud is still occupying the Government bench. Despite the severe setback received as the result of the Chamber vote, it is believed in lobbies that the Government will remain in Office.

After the first flush of enthusiasm yesterday, the speedy formation of a new Government, on a wider parliamentary basis, rumblings of discontent are heard in political circles.

Many Radicals are dissatisfied with the changes while the Right Wing is furious at the inclusion of Socialists who alone were really pleased.—Reuter.

Not A Real All-Party Government

The Chamber adjourned until April 2. One of the reasons for the adverse vote is that M. Reynaud tried to do too much. When the country was looking for a strong government bent on winning the war, he has produced a Government according to an old party formula which though on a wider basis than M. Daladier's, was not wide enough to be a real All-Party Government, while the inclusion of Socialists has estranged the Right.

The device of that Inner War Cabinet was welcomed, but it was countered by the fact that the number of Ministers had been increased from 27 to 35 at a time when the press and the public were demanding a smaller and more efficient Ministry.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETS

PARIS, March 22.

The new French Cabinet held its first meeting to-day.

The meeting unanimously passed the Government's statement of policy.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

68. MATRIMONIAL.

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, Journalism, Stamps, other hobbies, arranged. India, Abroad. Members; 2339 Ladies, 5966 Gents, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. 12918

Wanted—An educated, cultured and really beautiful bride, virgin or widow, 22-25 years age for a handsome Hindu young man of 32 years with European and American Education, present monthly income over Rs. 1,500/-, son of a Knight. No dowry. No caste restrictions. First wife separated 8 years ago, satisfaction assured on this point. Please correspond with Box No. 12951, "Bombay Chronicle."

Offer wanted for respectable educated sunni Muslim girl. Preference for Bombay Residents. Apply Box No. 12943 "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a chemist and an engineer or a chemist and an engineer combined who can make researches in the manufacture of cement. Only those should apply who have experience and working knowledge of cement factories for at least five years. Apply stating salary and terms Daurala Sugar Works, Daurala, (Meerut). (12921)

Representatives for an All India Organisation, on hand-some salary. For particulars, apply to Box No. 12909, "Bombay Chronicle." (With reply postage).

Wanted: District Managers at Rs. 30/- P.M. plus commission. Rare Chance for ambitious youngmen. Sharda Providence Insurance Co., Ltd., Maclagan Road, Lahore. (12923)

Energetic Educated persons for Provincial permanent posts. Salaries upto Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Bond Investment essential. Apply Industries (India) Ltd., Delhi (12904)

Wanted qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeon for Sanand Dispensary. Apply stating age, qualification, experience and salary expected to President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad. (2170)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Candidates for Railway —Telegraph-classes. Apply immediately. Gujarat Telegraph College—Umreth. (12845)

Wanted 4 Sub-Overseers, 4 Elec. and Mech. Engineers, 2 Doctors. 2 Lawyers, and 5 Graduates. Apply for terms to No. 12939, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

62. TO BE LET

To Let: At Motilal Mansion, Parel Poybavdi near King Edward Hospital, opposite Kamgar Maidan Blocks Water Supply for the whole day. Apply Bhaya. (12937)

To let premises suitable for Show Room, Office and Motor Repair Works at present occupied by Messrs. French Motor Car Co., Ltd., at New Queen's Road. For particulars and rent apply to The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay. Brokers or Estate Agents need not apply. (2187)

68. FLATS TO LET

For Hindoos—Boyce House Govalia Tank. Behind Mahavir Vidyalaya tiled airy rooms, blocks, flats. With baths. Apply Bhaya. (12933)

Attractive first floor flat in a modern building. Drawing-dining, dressing room, three bed rooms, pantry, English bath, fans, geyser, etc. Absolutely independent, there being only one flat on each floor. Good locality. Please apply, Goldfinch, 514C, New College Road, near Customs Quarters, Matunga (G.I.P.) or phone (office) 25579. (12948)

Open Airy Oilpainted Flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent 85. Apply Bhaiya, premises Telephone 26968. (12915)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Crawford University, Lucknow, awards B.A., B.Com., M.A., M.Com. etc., by post. Particulars against 4 as. stamps. (12955)

L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 1st May 1940 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Fees Rs. 75. Apply for Prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2152)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Asea Static Condenser 29 KVA. 3, Phase, 400V. Refer No. 12934, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—One 7 Bowl Open Frame Pressure Calender of 60" effective width. Correspond with the National Cotton Mills, Ltd., Chittagong. (12912)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

15,000 Rupees already advanced to 150 persons on Promissory Notes only, within short period. Loans arranged on all kinds of mortgages also. Proofs open for inspection. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, Balaram House, opposite Hardinge, Charni Road, Tram Junction and 269, Hornby Road, opposite Lloyd's Bank. Holidays open. (12957)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Landlords, Trustees, Receivers, Firms, Banks requiring: Rents recovered on low commission, Rent-farming contracts taken, Municipal requisitions complied with, Insurance effected and claims recovered, Court-work undertaken and Decrees recovered may please apply to: Messrs. Stylish Co., Khar. (12914)

Kashmir Visitors.—A cheque for Rs. 115 (Indian) or Rs. 175 (European) will relieve your worries of Busses, Transport, Ponies, Sightseeing, Hotels, Food, Picnics, House-boats, Tolls, etc. We supply you all under our Rs. 115 "30 Days' Holiday in Kashmir" Scheme. For Particulars write: —The Nanda Bus Service Ltd., Lahore. (12917A)

Practical Psychic Instruction— Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Mind-Reading, etc., are practically taught by post and by class tuition. Success guaranteed in 4-21 weeks. For particulars send 1 anna stamp. Prof. R. N. Rudra, 100-5, Surendranath Baner,ee Road, Calcutta. (12692)

Public Notices

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ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

ARTIFICER APPRENTICES

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES exist for educated youths, who desire to join the Royal Indian Navy as apprentices in the Engineering Branches. During 1940 Apprentices will be recruited in May and October.

The apprenticeship is of 4-1/2 years' duration and comprises scholastic, technical and practical workshop training. On completing their apprenticeship, apprentices are promoted to Artificers and serve at sea in ships of the Royal Indian Navy.

Apprentices and Artificers are paid at the following rates with free food, clothing and accommodation:—

	per mensem.
Apprentices	Rs. 20—40
Artificers	Rs. 50—130
Artificers promoted to Warrant Officers (limited vacancies).	Rs. 130—270

Candidates for recruitment in May must be British subjects, have matriculated or passed the Junior Cambridge with Science and Mathematics, and attained the age of 17, but not more than 20, on the 14th May 1940.

A pamphlet containing full particulars and the official application forms may be obtained up to 20th April 1940 from the:—

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
Mechanical Training Establishment.
R. I. N. Depot, BOMBAY.

Applications for pamphlets will not be considered unless copies of educational attainments and the date of birth of the intending candidates are attached to the application.

2147

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 1120 of 1939

Messrs. BHAIDAS MAGANLAL AND CO. .. Plaintiffs

vs.

N. K. JHAJHARIA .. Defendant.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King. Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To

N. K. JHAJHARIA,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a suit against you under Order 37, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure (1908) to recover a sum of Rs. 4,611-4-0 with interest and costs in respect of share transactions. You are therefore hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the publication hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiffs will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such 10 days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,611-4-0 and interest and costs.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the Suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the Suit on the merits or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the Suit.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, this 16th day of August, 1939.

(Sd.) TAHERALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(2199)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the private strips of land, described below, along the Tansa Pipe Line and the 48" Vehar Main exclusively owned by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, will be closed to pedestrian and vehicular traffic and to animals for 24 hours on the dates mentioned.

E. A. NADIRSHAH, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E., F.I.S.E., J.P.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Serial No.	Location of the strip to be closed.	Miles and Furlongs From—To	Approxm. width of the strip in feet.	Date of closing.
I	Tansa Dam to Jamboli Sluice Valve Anchor Block.	0 to 8 4	100	From 10 A.M. Sunday 31-3-1940 to 10 A.M. Monday 1-4-1940.
II	Jamboli Sluice Valve Anchor Block to Lap Khaling Trolley Track.	8 to 15 4 6	100	From 10 A.M. Monday 2-4-1940 10 A.M. Tuesday 3-4-1940.
III	Lap Khaling trolley track to Paogaon Sluice Valve Anchor Block.	15 to 22 6 7	100	From 10 A.M. Thursday 4-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Friday 5-4-1940.
IV	Paogaon Sluice Valve Anchor Block to Kasheli Bridge North.	22 to 29 7 0	100	From 10 A.M. Sunday 31-3-1940 to 10 A.M. Monday 1-4-1940.
V	Kasheli Bridge North to Pokhran Road South.	20 to 32 0 7	500'.0—100	From 10 A.M. Tuesday 2-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Wednesday 3-4-1940.
VI	Pokhran Road south to Bhandup Sluice Valve Anchor Block.	32 to 37 7 6	100	From 10 A.M. Thursday 4-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Friday 5-4-1940.
VII	Bhandup Sluice Valve Anchor Block to Andheri—Marol Road.	37 to 42 6 3	100	From 10 A.M. Sunday 31-3-1940 to 10 A.M. Monday 1-4-1940.
VIII	Andheri-Marol Rd., to Military Road, Vankola.	42 to 44 3 7	50	From 10 A.M. Tuesday 2-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Wednesday 3-4-1940.
IX	Military Road, Vankola to Mahim Creek upto City limit.	44 to 47 7 5	100	From 10 A.M. Thursday 4-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Friday 5-4-1940
X	Powai 2'—72" x 60" Cross connections to Ghatkopar 60" x 2—48" cross connections.	0 to 3 1	100—50'	From 10 A.M. Sunday 7-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Monday 8-4-1940.
XI	Ghatkopar to Kutka Tank including the portion from Chembur Sluice House Katchra to Kurla Rly. along the 48" Vehar Main.	45 to 51 3835' 654' & 5 to 6 2300' 163' (along 48" Vehar)	60' 30'	From 10 A.M. Tuesday 9-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Wednesday 10-4-1940.
XII	Tansa to Nevada South.	0 to 8 0 1798'	50'	From 10 A.M. Sunday 7-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Monday 8-4-1940.
XIII	Navada South to Khaling North.	8 to 15 1798' 1230'	50'	From 10 A.M. Tuesday 9-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Wednesday 10-4-1940.
XIV	Khaling north to Paogaon Anchor Block.	15 to 24 1230' 2400'	50'	From 10 A.M. Thursday 11-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Friday 12-4-1940.
XV	Kapurbavdi to Bhandup Chlorination.	33 to 41 4359' 2354'	50'	From 10 A.M. Thursday 11-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Friday 12-4-1940.
XVI	Bhandup Chlorination to Ghatkopar Cross connection.	41 to 45 2354' 3835'	50'	From 10 A.M. Saturday 13-4-1940 to 10 A.M. Sunday 14-4-1940.

N. B.:—
Private parties who have been granted written permission to use the pipe land as a means of access and who have paid an annual rent for the same to cover the date of closing will be allowed to use the land by special permits to be given to them for the purpose.

2208

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN RECEIVED from the legal representatives of the late Mr. Thakordas Ghelabhai Bhagat, Mota Bazar, Rander, Dt. Surat who expired on 20th February, 1936, about the loss of Policy No. 23805 for Rs. 1660-12-0 by fire at Rander, a duplicate will be issued by the company, for the purposes of settlement of claim, unless objection is lodged with the company within one month from this date.

For The Neptune Ass., Co., Ltd.,
M. T. MEHTA,
Managing Director,
(12956).

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 726 of 1930

Bai KOOVERBAI, widow .. Plaintiff.

vs.

1. RAMJI CHENA and Others .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree dated 5th October, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Thursday 28th March, 1940, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of vacant land at Ghatkooper, Pot Tukdi Kurla, District Salsette, Thana, admeasuring 15293 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Entry Nos. 90, 39, 39, 418, 90, 14, 76, 458, Survey Nos. 184, 184, 184, 184, 189, 189, 189, 189, Pot No. 5 (part) respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1940.

G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
(2198)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 1115 of 1939
KANTISHANKAR MANSHANKAR DESAI and another. .... Plaintiffs

v

GANGABAI, wife of Shankarrao Bhikhaji Golwankar and others.... ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree for Sale, dated 20th September, 1939, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1940, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece of land with all the houses, outhouses and Bungalow and other structures thereon at Ville Parle in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring eight hundred and eightynine square yards or thereabouts and known as final Plot No. 45 of the Town Planning Scheme No. 1 of Ville Parle and formerly assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under Portion of Survey No. 10 Pot No. 7 and entered in the Records of Rights under entry No. 1435 of the Form No. 7.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DHRU & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 27/33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of February 1940.

(Sd). G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
2192.

Auction Sales

EASTERN AUCTION Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Bachubai Building, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Remington portable typewriter, Singer Machine, Steel Cabinet Safe, Chesterfield sets, Remington typewriter, etc.

MORNING SHOW
Special for Easter!

ROYAL JEWEL No. 8.
In COLOURS

"MOTHER INDIA"
The Epic Film on
IDEAL MOTHERS

TO-DAY
at 10 A.M.

POPULAR PRICES:
As. 2, 4, 7, 9 and 14 only

MAJESTIC
Cinema - - Girgaum.

HE AWAKENED

The MASSES From The AGE-Long SLUMBER Of IGNORANCE And SUPERSTITION.

PRABHAT
Bring Him
To Screen
in

DNYANESHWAR

Directed by:—
DAMLE & FATEHLAL

Starring:—
SHAHU MODAK, YESHWANT, SUMATI GUPTE

Released Thru;—
FAMOUS PICTURES LTD.
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THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
IS NOW A FACT!
a sensation! undeniable magnificent fact!
THE MIGHTY
CHANG
at the
EXCELSIOR
AGAIN PROVED HIS SUPERLATIVE GENIUS AS THE WORLD'S FOREMOST MASTER OF MAGIC
SEE YOURSELF!
THIS AMAZING FEAT
at both performances yesterday enthusiastic audiences acclaimed

THE INDIAN ROPE TRICK
plus
NEW MAGIC! NEW DANCES!
NEW SONGS! NEW TRICKS!
NEW MUSIC!

HURRY! BOOK NOW!

ONLY SIX MORE DAYS!
Season concludes next Thursday.
TWO BIG SHOWS TO-DAY
6-30 & 10 P.M.
TWO SHOWS TO-MORROW
3-30 & 6-30 P.M.
ONE SHOW ONLY!
MONDAY AT 6-30 P.M.
600 seats at 1|2
300 seats at 2|4
200 seats at 3|6
also 4|8, and 5|12
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL SESSIONS.

All members of the Army and Navy IN UNIFORM will be admitted at HALF RATES at ALL SESSIONS.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform only will get half price in all classes except gallery Rs. 1—2—6.

4th Week! STEADY Popularity
INTERNAL STRIFES
mar the progress of a Nation
The message of UNITY graphically portrayed wherein the KING is prepared to lay down his life to see his
SUBJECTS UNITED
Bhagyodaya Pictures.

RAIGAD

MAJESTIC
Cinema——Girgaon.
4 Shows To-day: 1-30, 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
FOURTH POPULAR WEEK

ONCE AGAIN
ON Monday 25th March
(Bank Holiday)
3-15 p.m.! A WONDERFUL
Plot: THE TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS in Gujarati
KHODA
Per
SABAR
By Mr. R. F. SETHNA
Featuring
MUSIC ARTIST—Bai Moonibai
——:Screen Stars:...—
Baby Sushila—Roshanara.
Sardarbanoo—MASTER MINOO —& Khurshid with 21 artists:—
Our Rates are reduced:—Extra Rs. 3/6, Orchestra Rs. 2/4 & Rs. 1/12, First Rs. 1/8, Box & Second Class Rs. 1/2 THIRD as. 9 & Fourth as. 4:—Tickets of any class can be had from morning to night:—
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Don't tolerate **COCKROACHES!**
Their habits and habitat are filthy. From filth they creep into the home and contaminate food, destroy clothes, books and furnishings, and endanger your health. The intestines of a cockroach breed dangerous germs. Their hairy and spined legs carry innumerable bacilli. They are more obnoxious than the common house-fly. Believed to be the cause of Cancer in humans, they are known to induce serious diseases in canine pets. Their presence in the home is highly undesirable. Be rid of them by using BLATTABANE, a non-poisonous, non-inflammable, non-injurious, odourless, clean powder that exterminates these pests.
Used by the B. N. E. I. and M. & S. M. Railways, Indian Telegraph Stores (Alipore), Calcutta Tramways Co., I. S. S. D., leading Steamship Lines and several important concerns throughout India.

1½-oz. Jar	As. 9-10-0
3-oz. do	Rs. 1-2-0
8-oz. do.	Rs. 3-6-0
Bulk	Rs. 4-6-0 lb.

From WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., and Branches and all up-to-date Chemists, towns, and Bazars etc.

Also in 7 lb. tins at Rs. 21/- per tin
Agents: Frugtneit & Co.
6, Stephen House, (BC)
Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
(*Trade enquiries invited*).
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

On The Air

SATURDAY, March 23

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Indian music. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Delhi 2. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2. 11-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 to 1-30 As in Delhi 2. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 to 2 As in Delhi 2.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 to 6 As in Delhi 2. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Delhi 2. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Recorded music. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-0 News in Gujarati. 8-25 to 9 As in Delhi 2. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Krishnarao Shankar Pandit. 5-25 Fazil-i-Ilahi. 5-35 Master Madan. 5-50 A comedy sketch 6-15 Shrimati Champak Sarangan. 6-30 The Iron Heel, 6: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 Rang Rallan. 7 For villagers only. 8 Zebunnisa Begam of Gwalior. 8-15 Books I have been reading: Review 8-30 Brhan ki Holi. 8-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10 Krishnarao Shankar Pandit. 10-35 Persian music. 10-55 Persian music. 11-3 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 Zebunnisa Begam. 7-15 Master Madan. 7-30 Krishnarao Shankar Pandit. 7-50 Shrimati Champak Sarangan. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi III—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-50 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 2. 8-25 Indian music. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6 10 p.m. A Concert. 6-30 Bai Saraswatibai. 6-45 For the countryside. 7-30 Stories from the Puranas, 6: Talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Khursheedbai Hujruwali. 8 Inder Sabha. 8-50 Sadhu Lal: Geet. 9-50 Airvoice Orchestra. 10 Romeo and Juliet.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Flute recital. 5-5 Hira Bhattacharya. 5-20 Maya Devi. 5-50 Hira Bhattacharya. 6-5 Khelaghar. 6-45 Falguni. 7-45 Contemporary Bengali Literature: Talk in Bengali. 8 Next week's programme. 8-5 Nirmala Roy. 8-20 Pahari Sanyal. 9-5 Nirmala Roy. 9-45 Songs Sweet and Sad. 10 Here we present. 10 15 And, Last but not the Least: Sitar solo.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Rabindra Nath Mazumder. 6-5 Israr Ahmed: Ghazal and Dadra. 6-25 Indubala. 6-45 Old Bengali song by Indubala. 7 Improve Your Bengali: Talk in Bengali. 7-15 Dole-Leela. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Hori Songs. 9 Heather Grant. 9-55 Dance music.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m Bahar. 5-48 Hamit and Kamod. 6 10 Saiyan. 6-22 Bhajan. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 Man ka geet, Gauhar Sultan. 7-7 Basant. 7-30 Holi. 8-35 War Past and Present, 4: Talk. 8-50 Topic of the day or Indian music. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Ghansbyam. 10-7 Bahar on Sarangi. 10-12 Rusoolanbai of Benares.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For women (English). 4-30 European music. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 G. Kalyanarama Iyer. 6-5 Shrimati C. S. Saradambal. 6-30 G. Kalyanarama Iyer. 7 They also work: Sportsmen: Talk in Telugu. 7-10 A I R Flutist. 7-50 Songs for Lent by J. Pandian and his Orchestra. 8-10 Shrimati Nagarathnammal of Bangalore. 9 The City Beautiful: Public Works: Talk.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 A Cello Concert. 10 Victorian De Souza: Soprano. 10-15 Louis Armstrong and his Orchestra.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 V. N. Rao: Veena. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Kivaiur S. Meenakshisundaram Pillai. 7 Ulagappokku: Weekly review of world events by A. N. Sivaraman. 7-15 Learn to Sing. 7 50 Papa K. S. Venkatramiah: Violin. 8 30 Kivaiur S. Meenakshisundaram Pillai. 9-45 Papa K. S. Venkatramiah: Violin.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoku)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	10-55
Poona Fast Passenger	15-50	11-50
Poona Express	15-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-35
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-45	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

New York, March 21.

May	10.59
July	10.37
Middling spot	10.84 nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 21.

May	10.69
July	10.48
Middling spot	10.40 nominal

11 A.M. RATES NOON CALL

New York, March 21.

May	10.60 10.61
July	10.38 10.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 21.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	7,000
Day's export to Great Britain	nil
Day's export to the Continent	3,000
Day's export to China and Japan	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 21.

February	unquoted
March	7.38
April	7.42
May	7.45
June	7.49
July	7.51
August	7.45
September	7.39
October	7.32
November	7.28
December	7.26
January	7.24
February	7.21
March	7.19
Middling spot	7.55

10-45 A.M. QUOTATIONS
Liverpool, March 21.

March	7.53
May	7.42

LONDON SILVER
London, March 21.

Spot	20-11/16
Forward	20-11/16

LONDON GOLD
London, March 21.

Gold bars fine per oz	8/8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 21.

T. T. London on :—	
New York	4.02.50 to 4.03.50
Paris	176.50 to 176.75
Berlin	unquoted
Madrid	38.70 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.53/7.58
Brussels	23.60/23.75
Milan	73.00 unofficial
Berne	17.85 to 17.95
Copenhagen	19.25
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.76

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 21.
Rozario Santa Fe unquoted.
Barletta Russo 25/6 March quoted.
South Australian 26 March quoted.

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 21.
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 11-3/8 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, March 21.
Rupee paper 3-1/2 per cent £69-1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 £82
Indian stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later £95
Indian stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55 £112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £72-3/8
Conversion loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961 £97-3/4
War loan 3-1/2 per cent £98-3/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £111-1/2
Victory bonds £108-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China £9-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg. £93
National Bank of India £30-1/4

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London, March 21.

	This Week £
Total bullion	1,300,000
Public deposits	49,500,000
(a) Other deposits	139,900,000
Government securities	133,600,000
(b) Other securities	33,200,000
Notes and coin	40,700,000
Notes in circulation	540,600,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	21.46 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	98,100,000
(b) Other securities include discount	7,200,000
Total deposits	189,400,000
Total securities	166,800,000

BRITISH TRADE FOR JANUARY

Increase on 1939 Figures

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The total value of Great Britain's imports and exports during January 1940 was nearly £31,000,000 greater than for the same month last year.

One of the chief increases in imports has been in oils, fats and resins—substances most needed by her enemies. These increased by some £4,800,000.

So far the German naval campaign has cost Britain 500,000 tons of mercantile shipping. But as Britain possessed 21,000,000 tons of merchant shipping before the war and has added another 350,000 tons, by building, purchase or capture, the net loss—after five and a half months—amounts to only 150,000 tons, or less than 1 per cent.

Sind University Scheme

KARACHI, March 22.

Proposals expected to yield an income of over Rs. 25 lakhs for financing the scheme for establishing a University in Sind are being considered by Mr. G. M. Syed, the Education Minister, whose first business on his assumption of office was to take up this subject.

The Minister has convened a conference of educationists in Sind where various schemes before the Government for a separate University in Sind will be examined, and it is proposed to depute an expert to study the working of various important Universities in India and submit his report within six months.—A. P.

SUBHAS TO BE SUMMONED AS DEFENCE WITNESS

Case Under Defence Of India Rules At Gonda

GONDA, By Mail

Mr. Chandra Bhan Singh an Arts Graduate of the Lucknow University, who was under police surveillance and suspected to be a member of a Revolutionary Party was arrested on March 3, under rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules on the charge of preaching violence at the Independence Day meeting, held at Nawabganj on January 26.

He is being tried by the District Magistrate

The defence counsel Mr. Krishna Prasad, Advocate, has applied that amongst others Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose be also summoned as a defence witness.

DACOITS ARRESTED.

In connection with the two dacoities committed in two different villages the same night last week, ten dacoits have so far been arrested and a considerable amount of the looted property recovered by Mr. Jamil Ahmad, Circle Inspector. It is believed that it was a gang of 46 men armed with two muzzle loading guns.

SALEM WELCOMES SAVARKAR

SALEM, March 22.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, arrived in Salem this morning from Bombay to preside over the Tamil Nadu Hindu Maha Sabha Conference. He was accorded a reception at the railway station by the Reception Committee of the Conference and later he was presented with a civic address by the Salem municipality. Addresses were also presented to him by the Adi Dravida and other Associations.

The conference begins tomorrow in a special pandal.—A. P.

Ahmadzai Khassadars Reinstated

BANNU, March 22.

The reinstatement of dismissed Khassadars of the Ahmadzai tribe has begun. Ninety of them will be engaged in the first instance as "Badrigas" or escorts for the protection of the road from Gomatti, which is under construction.—A. P.

Sir Shafaat Ahmed For Federal P. S. C.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Leave for 2 months and 26 days having been granted to Dr. A. F. Rahman, member, Federal Public Service Commission, with effect from the 6th May, 1940, the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan to officiate as a member of the Federal Public Service Commission during that period, says a Press Communique.—A. P.

Cutch-Kathiawar Students' Convention

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, March 21

The Working Committee of the Rajkot Students' Union resolved to hold a Cutch Kathiawar Students' Convention at Rajkot on 13th and 14th April, 1940, at a meeting held yesterday. Sjt. Yusuf Meherally has been elected as President.

Use "Muslim," Not "Mohammedan"

The attention of the Government of Bengal has (states a Press Note) been drawn to objections which have been formulated to the use of the term "Mohammedan," and its variants, in place of the more correct term "Muslim."

Accordingly, instructions have been issued for the adoption for general use of the term "Muslim" in the records correspondence and papers of Government, except when the use of the term "Mohammedan" or its variants is required for purposes of conformity with the language used in certain legal enactments, such as the Government of India Act 1935, and rules thereunder.—"Star of India"

HIMAT SINGKA ELECTED TO BIHAR COUNCIL

PATNA.—Mr. Ramjiwan Himat Singka has been declared elected at the triennial election to represent the Monghyr cum Santal in the Bihar Legislative Council.—A. P.

KARACHI.—There has been a generous response to the appeal for clothing and other articles for Polish refugees and it is learnt that large amount of clothes and useful articles has been despatched to Bombay.—A. P.

CINEMA STAR HOLDS UP BENGAL PREMIER

Fined For Not Allowing Him In First Class Compartment Though There Was Accommodation

BURDWAN, (By Mail).

Durga Das Banerjee, a well-known actor and film artiste of Calcutta was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 21 days, by Mr. B. Bose, Special Railway Magistrate of Burdwan, under the Railway Act on a charge of using abusive language and interfering with the comforts of passengers, as well as of disallowing entry of other passengers in a first class compartment.

On February 13, Banerjee was travelling with his wife in a first class compartment of the Upper India Express an E. I. R. train from Patna to Howrah.

When the train arrived at Burdwan station, the railway staff and the local officers went to accommodate the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, (who came to Burdwan in order to attend the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Burdwan Raj College building by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal) in the Compartment occupied by Banerjee and his wife.

Although there was no third passenger in the compartment and there was sufficient accommodation for others, Banerjee did not allow the Chief Minister to enter, and used abusive language to the local officers and railway staff of Burdwan who accompanied the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister at last had to travel by a special compartment, which was attached.

Banerjee, in response to the summons of the Railway Court, did not personally appear, but through an authorised agent, a local mukteer. Rangalal Banerjee, son of Durgadas Banerjee was present in court.

Banerjee pleaded guilty to both the charges through his agent and prayed for mercy.—A. P.

CURB COMMUNAL TENDENCIES

Rationalist Association's Appeal

The Rationalist Association of India held its 10th. annual general meeting and dinner on Sunday 17th. March at the Radio Club, Bombay. Among those present were Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Prof. R. D. Karve, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Prof. S. K. Muranjan, Dr. S. R. Joglekar, Mr. R. I. D'Avoine, Mr. R. B. Loatwala, Dr. W. N. Welinkar, Mrs. Welinkar Prof. D. D. Karve. Among the guests were Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. Manekial H. Vakil and others.

Opening the proceedings Dr. C. L D'Avoine said: "We meet this evening to celebrate the 10th. anniversary of the Rationalist Association of India. I regret to see that the number of people present to-night is not what one would have liked it to be after 10 years of existence of our Association. But if we are few in number we have lost none of our belief that Rationalism is a good cause that must be spread and encouraged. This belief is especially held by a few determined younger members of our Association who have worked like stalwarts to keep our flag flying. To them we owe all our thanks and gratitude. So persistent have been their efforts that our Association after being almost moribund has revived sufficiently to enable us to meet here this evening. Our membership has also increased appreciably as to create new hope in us."

After the reading of the annual report and audited statement of accounts the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Dr. C. L. D'Avoine. Vice-Presidents: Dr. A. S. Erulkar, and Mr. R. B. Loatwalla, Hon Treasurer: Mr. D. R. D. Wadia Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Milton David and Mr. Abraham Solomon.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. "This meeting views with grave apprehension the unfortunate spread of communalism and religious intolerence in this country and appeals to all progressive and enlightened people in India to do their utmost to curb this tendency which is the greatest obstacle to progress in any direction."

2. "This meeting views with alarm the increasing curtailment of civil liberties in India and appeals to all rationalists and progressive-minded people in this country to resist with all their might, in every legitimate way any encroachment on freedom of thought and expression. This meeting further asserts that whatever the aims and objects of the struggle this country is engaged in, victory will be too dearly bought if it means the loss or curtailment of freedom of thought or expression."

Dr. A. S. Erulkar moving the resolutions said that there was no need to speak much on them as they are in keeping with the aims and objects of the Association. "We are at present witnessing a most brutal suppression of liberty in Europe and we must guard against it here in India. The Rationalists Association of India has had a very hard struggle as we have in this country a surfeit of religion. We have an infinite number of gods. And the best of energies are wasted on the gods. It is religion that divides the people of this country and he hoped that people would give more thought to rationalism as it is the only philosophy of life that unites the people together and helps to break the barriers of communalism and creed.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye who was the principal speaker at the dinner during his speech said: "India would be a more progressive and prosperous country if religion were to influence her people less. This country is suffering from a surfeit of religion. It has affected every aspect of her national life." He further said that the surrender of one's reasoning and thinking faculties was common not only in the sphere of religion but in other spheres of life as well. He uttered a warning against the tendency towards the suppression of opinion evident in political and other spheres in India.

Dr. Paranjpye urged the need for the advocacy and spread of the gospel of rationalism all over India and hoped that the Rationalist Association of India would grow from strength to strength. The aims and ideals for which it stands are fundamental to the social and cultural progress of this country.

PENALTY IN E. P. TAX BILL

Official Amendment In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Among official amendments to be considered by the Council of State in discussing the Excess Profits Tax Bill as passed the Assembly, is one which carries out an assurance given in the Assembly with regard to the penalty clauses.

The amendment is for the insertion of a new Sub-Clause to Clause 25 reading:

"No prosecution for an offence punishable under Sec. 23 or Sec. 24 or under the Indian Penal Code shall be instituted in respect of the same facts as those in respect of which a penalty has been imposed under this Act".—A. P.

SHIVAJI BIRTHDAY COMMITTEE'S PLANS

POONA, March 22.

The Festival Committee appointed for the celebration of Shivaji's birthday which comes off on March 26 this year has collected a fund for the reconstruction of the building in Shivaner fort near Junnar where Shivaji was born.—A. P.

TURKISH 'QUAKE FUND

NEW DELHI, March 22

Contributions to the Turkish Earthquake Relife Fund, received by His Excellency the Viceroy up to February 29, 1940, total Rs. 86,009-3-2, including those received through Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

The Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, has donated Rs. 7,500; His Excellency the Governor of Madras Rs. 100; Madras Presidency Muslim League Rs. 5,500; and Mayor of Madras Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund Rs. 3,089-0-3. Donations received through the Bombay Provincial Muslim League amounted to Rs. 262.—United Press.

SUGAR SYNDICATE'S MOVE?

CALCUTTA, March 22.

As a result of certain differences of opinion between the Indian Sugar Syndicate and the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar on the one hand and differences in view point between the members of the Syndicate themselves on the other, it is understood, some members of the Syndicate propose to move a resolution at the next General Body meeting to be held at Lucknow on April 2, visualising far-reaching consequences.—United Press.

Tragic Story Of Murder

Boy Relative Of Twelve Deposes Before Sukkur Magistrate

MUSLIM GENTLEMAN BEFRIENDS HINDU BOY

KARACHI, March 21.

The pathetic story of a young boy of twelve, who had to witness helplessly seven of his relatives being murdered in coldblood and who escaped death by the skin of his teeth, was narrated by him in the course of a tragic deposition during the trial of Sukkur riot cases before Mr. Ramchand, First Class Special Magistrate, Sukkur

FAMILY'S SAD END

The boy, named Kheraj, deposed that his uncle's family, consisting of seven members including four girls and two women, preferred to live in Abad village during the disturbances despite the fact that all other Hindu families had left the village for places of safety. On a dark evening, a Musalman friend pressed and persuaded his uncle and his family to accompany him to his house for protection, and while the party was proceeding towards its destination the family was surrounded by half a dozen Mussalmans armed with hatchets, who then murdered all the members of his family except himself. The boy was dealt a blow on the head with a lathi and he fell down pretending to be dead. The Mussalmans are stated to have then put the corpses of the boy's relatives along with the boy, whom they thought to be dead, in a bullock cart. They went to the canal and threw the bodies into it

MUSLIM TO RESCUE

The boy quietly dived and swam to the other shore where he encountered a Muslim gentleman. He told him his tragic tale and appealed to him to take him to a railway station. They went to the station and the station master gave the boy protection. The boy was next morning sent to his father at Shikarpur. The accused were stated to have come to know of the escape of the boy, and were tracking him but were, however, apprehended in time by the police.

The dramatic narration kept the court spellbound and members of the Bar and other visitors were visibly moved.

Other prosecution witnesses corroborated the story and stated that all the bodies, excepting those of the two girls, were recovered later from the canal.—A. P.

Roy On Bombay Strike And Ramgarh Congress

RANCHI, March 22

Interviewed on his return from Ramgarh, regarding Bombay strike, Mr. M. N. Roy regretted that the Congress failed to do anything in this respect. Owing to the abrupt termination of the session he could not bring up the matter before the Congress.

Concluding Mr. Roy said that the disciplined manner in which the strike was being conducted must rouse admiration from all sections.—United Press.

Scholarships For Indian Pilots

NEW DELHI, March 22

Twenty scholarships were offered by the Central and Provincial Governments and private bodies for the training of Indian pilots in 1938-39. United Press.

Virendra's Appeal Accepted

LAHORE, March 21

The appeal preferred by Mr. Virendra, a prominent Congress worker and Managing Director of the "Pratap", against his sentence of six months' imprisonment under Defence Ordinance was accepted by the Sessions Judge of Multan, who reduced the sentence already undergone.—United Press

Kher And Morarji At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 21

Mr. B. G. Kher, former Prime Minister of Bombay, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Calcutta this morning after attending the Ramgarh Congress. Mr. Morarji Desai, a Minister in Mr. Kher's Cabinet also arrived here.

Mr. Kher proposes to stay here for a copule of days and proceed to Gaya and Benares. After visiting some places in Northern India, he will return to Bombay at the beginning of the next month.—United Press.

NEW DELHI, March 21

The local Government issued an order asking the Imperial Bank of India to stop payment from the funds of the Khaksar organisation.—United Press.

Jinnah Rejects Constituent Assembly

Asks Why Mahatma Can't Come As Hindu Leader And Let The Qaid-i-Azam Meet Him Proudly Representing Muslims

(Continued from page 1.)

to secure peace and happiness of the people of this sub-continent, the only course open to us all is to allow the major nations separate homelands by dividing India into "Autonomous National States." There is no reason why these states should be antagonistic to each other. On the other hand, the rivalry and the natural desire and efforts on the part of one to dominate the social order and establish political supremacy over the other in the Government of the country will disappear. It will tend more towards natural goodwill by international pacts between them, and they can live in complete harmony with their neighbours. This will lead further to a friendly settlement all the more easily with regard to minorities by reciprocal arrangements and adjustments between Muslim India and Hindu India, which will far more adequately and effectively safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims and various other minorities.

BRITAIN'S BLUNDER

Mr. Jinnah said: "The British Government and Parliament, and more so the British nation, have been for many decades past brought up and nurtured with settled notions about India's future, based on developments in their own country, which has built the British Constitution, functioning now through the Houses of Parliament and the system of Cabinet. Their concept of Party Government functioning on political planes has become the ideal with them as the best form of Government for every country. And the one-sided and powerful propaganda, which naturally appeals to the British, has led them into a serious blunder, in producing a constitution envisaged in the Government of India Act of 1935. We find that the most leading statesmen of Great Britain, saturated with these notions, have in their pronouncements seriously asserted and expressed a hope that the passage of time will harmonise the inconsistent elements in India.

A leading journal like the London "Times", commenting on the Government of India Act of 1935 wrote that "undoubtedly the difference between the Hindus and Muslims is not of religion in the strict sense of the word but also of law and culture, that they may be said indeed to represent two entirely distinct and separate civilizations. However, in the course of time the superstitions will die out and India will be moulded into a single nation."

DEEP ROOTED DIFFERENCES

These fundamental and deep rooted differences, spiritual, economic, cultural, social and political have been euphemised as mere "superstitions." But, surely it is a flagrant disregard of the past history of the sub-continent of India as well as the fundamental Islamic conception of society vis-a-vis that of Hinduism to characterise them as mere "superstitions." Notwithstanding thousand years of close contact, nationalities which are divergent to-day as ever, cannot at any time be expected to transform themselves into one nation merely by means of subjecting them to a democratic constitution and holding them forcibly together by unnatural and artificial methods of British Parliamentary Statutes.

It is extremely difficult to appreciate why our Hindu friends fail to understand the real nature of Islam and Hinduism. They are not religions in the strict sense of the word, but are, in fact, different and distinct social orders, and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. This misconception of one Indian nation has gone far beyond the limits and is the cause of most of our troubles and will lead India to destruction if we fail to revise our notions in time. The Hindus and Muslims have two different religious philosophies, social customs, literature. They neither intermarry, nor interdine together, and indeed, they belong to two different civilisations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Mussalmans derive their inspiration from different sources of history. They have different epics, their heroes are different, and they have different episodes. Very often the hero of one is a foe of the other and, likewise, their victories and defeats overlap. To yoke together two such nations under a single State, one as a numerical minority and the other as majority, must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the Government of such a state.

HINDU INDIA AND MUSLIM INDIA

History has presented to us many examples such as union of Great Britain and Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Poland. History has also shown to us many geographical tracts, much smaller than the sub-continent of India, which otherwise might have been called one country, but which have been divided into as many States as there are nations inhabiting them, Balkan Peninsula compromises as many as seven or eight sovereign states. Likewise, the Portuguese and the Spanish stand divided in the Iberian Peninsula. Whereas under the plea of unity of India and one nation which does not exist it is sought to pursue here the line of one Central Government when we know that the history of the last twelve hundred years has failed to achieve unity, India was always divided into Hindu India and Muslim India.

WHAT AFTER BRITISH GO?

The present artificial unity of India dates back only to the British conquest and is maintained by the British bayonets, but the termination of the British regime, which is implicit in the recent declaration of His Majesty's Government, will be the herald of the entire break up with the worst disaster that has ever taken place during the last one thousand years under Muslims. Surely that is not the legacy which the British would bequeath to India after 150 years of rule, nor would Hindu and Muslim India risk such a sure catastrophe.

NO HINDU RAJ

Muslim India cannot accept any constitution which must necessarily result in a Hindu majority Government. Hindus and Muslims brought together under a democratic system forced upon the minorities can only mean Hindu Raj. Democracy of the kind with which the Congress High Command is enamoured would mean the complete destruction of what is most precious in Islam.

We have had ample experience of the working of the Provincial constitutions during the last two and a half years, and any repetition of such a government must lead to civil war and raising of private armies as recommended by Mr. Gandhi to the Hindus of Sukkur, when he said that they must defend themselves violently or non-violently, blow for blow; if they cannot, then they must emigrate.

MUSLIM AMBITIONS

Mussalmans are not a minority as it is commonly known and understood. One has only got to look round. Even to-day, according to the British map of India, out of 11 provinces, four provinces, where the Muslims dominate more or less, are functioning notwithstanding the decision of the Hindu Congress High Command to non-co-operate and prepare for civil disobedience. Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homelands, their territory and their state. We wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbours as a free and independent people.

We wish our people to develop to the fullest our spiritual, cultural, economic, social and political life in a way that we think best and in consonance with our own ideals and according to the genius of our people. Honesty demands and vital interests of millions of our people impose a sacred duty upon us to find an honourable and peaceful solution, which would be just and fair to all.

But at the same time we cannot be moved or diverted from our purpose and objective by threats or intimidations. We must be prepared to face all difficulties and consequences, make all the sacrifices that may be required of us to achieve the goal we have set in front of us."

EVENTS DURING LAST YEAR

Reviewing the position since the last session of the League at Patna in December 1938 Mr. Jinnah said: "During the last fifteen months, we had to face many difficulties for instance the Vidya Mandir scheme in Nagpur and the Wardha scheme all over India. We had also to face repression of Muslims in the Congress-governed provinces and the way in which the Muslims were treated in some of the Indian States. We had to face a vital issue in Rajkot State. Rajkot was the acid test for the revolutionisation of one-third of India. Thus the Muslim League added Mr. Jinnah, had to face various issues from January 1939 up to the time the war was declared. Before the war was declared, the greatest danger that the Musalmans of India faced was the possible inauguration of the Federal Scheme in this country. But the Muslim League was stoutly resisting in every direction and we shall never accept the Federal Scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935.

SHOCK TO CONGRESS

"But after the war was declared, the Viceroy naturally wanted help from the League. Suddenly there came a change in the attitude of the Viceroy towards me. I was treated on the same basis as Mr. Gandhi. This was the severest blow to the Congress High Command. I was wonderstruck why all of a sudden I was promoted and given a place side by side with Mr. Gandhi. The answer was the All-India Muslim League (Loud Applause). I believed, continued Mr. Jinnah that was the first shock that the Congress High Command got and I tell you that they have not recovered from it yet.

"Now I want you, therefore, to realise the value and importance and significance of the Muslim League and organise yourselves. The Muslims of India, added Mr. Jinnah, are now conscious and awake. This institution is not going to be destroyed by anybody. Men may come and men may go, but the Muslim League will live."

DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

After the declaration of the war, said Mr. Jinnah, the position of the Muslim League was a delicate one because we were between the devil and the deep sea. We stand unequivocally declared Mr. Jinnah emphatically for the freedom of India (cheers). But this is not the freedom which is the goal of the Congrses. We have had enough experience during the last two and a half years of the Congress attitude towards Mussalmans in the Congress-governed provinces and we have learnt many lessons and we are not going to trust anybody. At any rate, we do not trust anybody, who has once betrayed us. I never dreamt that the Congress would ever come so low as they did in the Congress-governed provinces but facts are more important than belief. I never could believe that there could ever be a gentleman's agreement between the British Government and the Congress.

ATTACK ON GOVERNORS

We cried hoarse day in and day out against what was happening in the Congress-governed provinces but the Governors remained supine and the Governor-General expressed his helplessness because of that gentleman's agreement. We reminded them of the special responsibilities it devolved upon them for giving protection to the minorities but these responsibilities have become a dead letter. Providence came to our help and the gentleman's agreement was broken and the Congress went out of office. They are now sorry that they did it. They want now to come back but how can they do it now? We cannot trust and rely upon others and I appeal to you with all the earnestness that I can command to organise yourselves. This is the best and only safeguard and you depend upon yourselves."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Discussing the Constituent Assembly proposal Mr. Jinnah said, "After the outbreak of war the Congress asked the British Government to make a declaration. The Viceroy says that he has made a declaration but the Congress wants another kind of declaration. The Congress says "We want that you must declare that India is free at once and independent and we will frame our own constitution by means of a constituent assembly to be elected on the basis of adult franchise or the lowest franchise which will satisfy the legitimate minorities. And Mr. Gandhi says if the minorities are not satisfied with this a high tribunal will decide the dispute. Besides the proposal of a Constituent Assembly being of an impracticable and nebulous character, added Mr. Jinnah, historically and constitutionally it is an absurd thing to ask the ruling power to agree to a Constituent Assembly".

> MUSLIMS—A NATION
>
> MUSSALMANS ARE A NATION ACCORDING TO AND DEFINITION OF A NATION, AND THEY MUST HAVE THEIR HOMELANDS, THEIR TERRITORY, AND THEIR STATE. WE WISH TO LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS AS A FREE AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLE.
>
> *M. A. JINNAH.*

Referring to the part expected to be played by Muslims in the Constituent Assembly Mr. Jinnah said, "Supposing we do not agree with the majority, then we are allowed to disagree only on points which deal strictly with safeguards. The presumption is that when the Constituent Assembly comes into operation the British Government will disappear. It follows that substantial power must be transferred to the Assembly. How is this to be implemented and practised and who is the authority, asked Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Gandhi, he replied, because the British Government will have parted with power completely".

'GANDHIJI—HINDU LEADER'.

Mr. Gandhi has been saying for the last 20 years that there cannot be any Swaraj without Hindu-Muslim unity. Mr. Gandhi is fighting for a Constituent Assembly. May I point out to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress, added Mr. Jinnah, that they are fighting for a Constituent Assembly which we cannot accept. Therefore, the idea of a Constituent Assembly was impracticable and unacceptable. Mr. Gandhi wants Constituent Assembly for purposes of ascertaining the views of Muslims and if they don't agree, he would then give up all hopes and then will agree with us.

If there exists the will to come to a settlement with the Muslim League then why does not Mr. Gandhi, as I have said more than once, honestly agree that the Congress is a Hindu organisation and that it represents but solid body of Hindus. Why should Mr. Gandhi not be proud to say "I am a Hindu and that the Congress is a Hindu body. I am not ashamed, added Mr. Jinnah, of saying that I am a Muslim and that the Muslim League is the representative of Muslims. Why all this comouflage, why this threat of civil disobedience and why this fight for a Constituent Assembly? Why should not Mr. Gandhi come as a Hindu leader and let me meet him proudly representing the Mussalmans.

ONE DEMAND CONCEDED

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said that after the outbreak of war they asked the British Government to give assurances on several points. They had made an advance with regard to one point. Their demand was that the constitutional problem of India be examined 'de novo.' The British Government had conceded this demand of the Muslim League. As regards other matters they were still negotiating. "We have asked the British Government", added Mr. Jinnah, "to make a declaration that no constitution will be thrust upon us without our approval and consent, that no Indian settlement will be made with any party behind our back and without our approval and consent. I trust that it is a fair and just demand. We do not want that a constitution be thrust upon us which the Mussalmans do not want.

I hope the British Government will give this assurance."

Whether they give or not, continued Mr. Jinnah, we must depend on our inherent strength. I declare here that if any declaration is made by His Majesty without our approval and our consent, Muslim India will resist it and no mistake should be made on that score.

With regard to Palestine, Mr. Jinnah urged that the national demands of Arabs in Palestine be met forthwith.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD

Referring to the despatch of Indian troops abroad, Mr. Jinnah said: "There seems to have been a misunderstanding. We have made it clear that we never intended that Indian troops should not be used for the defence of Indian people. What we wanted was that Indian troops should not be sent against Muslim countries or any Muslim power."

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that the last meeting of the Working Committee of the League had asked the Viceroy to clarify the issues raised by them. "We have before us several Federal schemes which have been framed by constitutionalists and others. We appointed a Special Committee to examine these schemes in detail. One thing is clear and that is that the Muslims are not a minority but a nation. The question is what is the best solution of this problem.

Mr. Jinnah quoted a letter written by the Late Lala Lajpatrai to Mr. C. R. Das in which he had expressed the views that "We cannot rule Hindustan on democratic lines." Mr. Jinnah said "When I had the temerity to seek the truth there was a shower of criticism. Then what is the solution? The solution according to the Congress is to keep behind the nine crores of Muslims. That is the aspect put before you."

LADIES' COMMITTEE

Mr. Jinnah also recalled the appointment of a Committee of the ladies at the Patna Session. He said: "I believe it is absolutely essential for us to give an opportunity to our women to participate in our struggle of life and death. We have appointed a Sub-Committee with a view to enable them to participate in the work of the League with the object of enlisting a large number of women to carry on intensive propaganda and to create greater political consciousness. If the political consciousness is awakened amongst our women, our children will have not to worry much. This committee, I am glad to say, has started its work seriously and earnestly and have done a great deal of useful work."

—A. P.

> TWO NATIONS
>
> NOTWITHSTANDING THOUSAND YEARS OF CLOSE CONTACT, NATIONALITIES WHICH ARE DIVERGENT TO-DAY AS EVER, CANNOT AT ANY TIME BE EXPECTED TO TRANSFORM THEMSELVES INTO ONE NATION MERELY BY MEANS OF SUBJECTING THEM TO A DEMOCRATIC CONSTITUTION AND HOLDING THEM FORCIBLY TOGETHER BY UNNATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL METHODS OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY STATUTES.
>
> *M. A JINNAH*

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION OPENS

LAHORE, March 22.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm the 27th session of the All-India Muslim League opened at 3 p.m. in a huge pandal decorated with flags and bunting.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect wearing a black Achkan arrived at 2-50 p.m. and was conducted to the pandal in a procession to the accompaniment of bagpipes. He received a great ovation at the pandal and shouts of "Mohd Ali Jinnah Zindabad" were raised. Mr. Jinnah was accompanied by Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, Chairman of the Reception, Committee and was escorted by an imposing bodyguard of the Muslim National Guard. The President was seated on the dais underneath a canopy of multicoloured flowers. On his right sat over five hundred Muslim women and on the left Muslim leaders from different parts of the country. The front rows in the main pandal were occupied by members of the Council of the League.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

Begum Mohammad Ali sat behind the Presidential chair besides Sir Sikandar Hyat khan. Other women on the dais were Miss Jinnah, Begum Shah Nawaz Begum Liaqatali Khan, Lady Shahnawaz, Begum Ijaz Rasul Begum Col. Rehman, Begum Zulfikarali and Lady Haroon.

Among the leaders present, besides the members of the Working Committee, were the Nawab of Chhatari, Nawab Mohd. Yusuf. Sir Raza Ali, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Azizul Haq, Raja of Pirpur, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Mian Abdul Haye, Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Dr. Mohd. Alam and others.

After national songs and recitation of poems Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his address.

The proceedings began in pin-drop silence with a recitation from the Holy Quran and Iqbal's "Tarana" in the presence of over a hundred thousand people, including delegates and visitors. Large crowds sat outside the pandal in scorching heat and listened to the proceedings relayed by loudspeakers.

RAMGARH CONGRESS

The Times of India says in its issue of 21st instant:—

"Mr. Gandhi, who had arrived earlier, addressed an eager and sympathetic audience, the farthest member of which could hear him, thanks to the efficient loud-speaking arrangements made at short notice."

These loudspeakers were installed by Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. Ltd., of Bombay as they have always been doing during every Congress session since 1931.

(Advt.)

Greatest Problem of the Day
LABOUR & CAPITAL
Here is a construction suggestion for a happy solution!
HINDUSTAN'S
'MUD'
or APNI NAGARIA
9th WEEK at
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Mat. at 1 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Holidays

THE STORY OF TWO YOUTHS AND A MAIDEN AT THE THRESHOLD OF MARRIAGE
SADHONA
A SAGAR PRODUCTION
Starring:—SHOBHANA SAMARTH PREM ADIB, And BIBOO.
KOHINOOR
Timing As Usual
Sat., Sun., & Mon. Matinee At 1-30 p.m.

THE UNIQUE 'HOLI' ATTRACTION
A MEMORABLE DRAMA
Depicting Rich Human Sentiments & The Glory of Ancient India
WINS CINEGOERS' PRAISE
ARUN PICTURES
ARUN'S MARATHI MUSICAL Mythological Film Jewel
GORAKHNATH
Starring:— LEELA, NANDREKAR, VIMAL SARDESAI, CHANDRAKANT, KAMAL, RAJA PARANJPE.
Screen Play & Direction: BHAL G. PENDHARKAR.
YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.
4th WEEK AT CENTRAL
A "PEERLESS" RELEASE!
Daily: 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE 1-30 P. M.
To Enjoy Your Holi Holidays, SEE
IT IS A HOLIDAY TONIC
HOLI
Director: A. R. KARDAR
Starring
★ MOTILAL
★ KHURSHED
★ ISHVARLAL
★ SITARA
TIME: 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Sud 14, 1996
Muslim: Safar 13, 1359
Parsi: Meher 23, 1309
Hightide: 11-37 23-58
Lowtide: 5-25 17-36
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
Easter: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Bombay Gymkhana ground, 4-15 p.m.

MONDAY, March 25.

Easter Monday: Public holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting. Fifth Day.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

The 1st session of the Conference and Mass Demonstration will take place to-day (Saturday) at Robert Money High School. Shrimant Nanasaheb Puranik will preside.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Thundering Romance...
of men and women who shared a thousand dangers to smash their way to glory!
Cecil B. DeMille's
"UNION PACIFIC"
A Paramount Picture starring
Barbara Stanwyck
and Joel McCrea with
Akim Tamiroff · Robert Preston
Lynne Overman · Brian Donlevy
Produced and Directed by Cecil B. DeMille

SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS at 10-30 a. m.

SATURDAY:
"TEXAS RANGERS"
Fred McMurray—Jack Oakie)

SUNDAY:
MICKEY MOUSE
SILLY SYMPHONY
CARTOONS

MONDAY:
"BUCCANEER"
(Fredric March)

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Union Pacific". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Destry Rides Again." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Judge Hardy and Son". Daily at 5-30, 6-70 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—The Mighty Chang. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Raigad". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Ardhangi." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Zindagi." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-25 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Naked Truth." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kum-Kum" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gorakhnath". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"My Beloved." Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.

A. I. T. U. C. SESSION POSTPONED

The General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress Reception Committee writes: The Reception Committee of the 18th session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which met at the office of the Girni Kamgar Union on Wednesday last decided to postpone the next session of the Trade Union Congress that was to be held in Bombay on the 31st of March and 1st of April next. The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress has endorsed this decision of the Reception Committee. The postponement is due to the present textile general strike in Bombay and the dates of the session will be determined as soon as the strike is over.

A telegram suggesting the postponement has also been received from Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, the president of the T. U. C.

Though the full session of the T. U. C. has been postponed a meeting of its General Council will be held in Bombay on the 29th and 30th of March as was originally decided.

STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING

A social gathering of the students of the Aryan Education Society High School, Sunday Hindustani Classes of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Hall of the Women's Unity Club, Edenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Chowpatty.

BHANDARIS AND THE I. T. F.

A public meeting of the Bhandari Caste will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali's Hall, Gokhale Road North, Dadar, to discuss the question of their recruitment to the Territorial Force.

JUHU CAMP FIRE

A Camp Fire has been arranged at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) under the auspices of the Anand Lodge, T. S.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

The 19th anniversary of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya will be held in the G. B. Vaidya Memorial Hall, Thakurdwar, to-day (Saturday) at 8-45 a.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Bhaskerrao V. Jadhav, will speak on the life and work of the late Mr. Vaidya.

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. when Pandit Vijay Shankar and others will speak on "Holi festival".

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "Capital Punishment Should Be Abolished" will be the subject of a public debate in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m.

SREE GAUDIYA MATH, BOMBAY

The anniversary celebration of the Advent of Sree Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu will take place at the Math premises to-day (Saturday) under the Spiritual direction of His Divine Grace Paramahamsa Sree Sreemad Bhakti Prasad Puri Goswami Maharaj, President Acharya of the Mission.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

The next Weekly Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Friday, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) instead of on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Mr. Abbas A. Dalal, M.A., of Beg Mohamed High School, will speak in Urdu to-day (Saturday) on "My Tour of Iran" at a public meeting at League's Hall, 129, Abdul Rehman Street at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Hatimali Kaderbhoy will be in the chair.

HOLIKA UTSAV CELEBRATION

Holika Utsav Celebration will come off on 23rd at 9 p.m. and 24th instant at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhatt, will preside and Mrs. Bhatt will distribute the prizes. Saturday at 9 p.m. at the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum. Holika Pujan, Music Drill, and Bhajan Music by Party of Maharashtra Sargit Vidyalaya. Sunday at 5-30 p.m. on the ground of P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. (1) Wrestling and Hututu Tournaments (Finals). (2) Prize Distribution.

ADULT EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

Bombay Sheriff And Indian Progressive Group Among Donors

Mr. K. T. Mantri, Special Literacy Officer, writes:—

In addition to the donations of Rs. 1,266 previously acknowledged, the following contributions have been received by the Special Literacy Officer towards the Adult Education Committee's Literacy Fund.

Rs. 790 Indian Progressive Group; Rs. 250 Shet Mathuradas Vissanji; Rs. 50 Metal Exchange Association; Rs. 25 Major C. Mani; Rs. 30 Convent Jesus High School; Rs. 66 Total amount received from some secondary schools; Rs. 1,211 Total.

This brings the total contributions from the public to Rs. 2,477.

The Indian Progressive Group have paid all the expenses incurred on the literacy classes held in 'A' Ward area during the last term. It may be remembered that this very Association was the first to co-operate with the Committee by paying Rs. 100 in the last campaign. The Association deserves the thanks of the Committee for their help and it is hoped that other associations will copy their example in this noble cause.

The Committee's thanks are due to the other donors, especially Shet Mathuradas Vissanji, the Sheriff of Bombay.

YOUNG MAHANT'S TRAGIC DEATH IN CAR ACCIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)
GONDA, (By Mail.)

While driving back at high speed from Sultanpur in his "Mercury Eight" car which had not done even 400 miles, having been bought only two days before, Sri Rajendra Ban, a young Mahant of Srinagar, one of the biggest Nihang Gaddis in Gonda District met with a serious accident on the Fyzabad Road on Saturday night March 16. He succumbed to his injuries five hours later.

Amongst others injured in this accident were a lady, Srimati Rajdevi, and Munshi Srichand. Condition of the former is reported to be serious; her dying declaration was taken. It is alleged that besides these three persons there were two more in the car, a young married woman and Ram Tirath, a servant of the Mahant. These two were presumably unhurt, it is believed their whereabouts have not yet been traced.

MUSIC COMPETITION

Mr. Nariman's Party

Mr. K. F. Nariman was 'At Home' on Friday to the competitors who had taken part in the music competition for amateurs which the Students' Brotherhood had organised recently. There was a large gathering which was entertained with music. On behalf of the Students Brotherhood, Mr. S. A. Brelvi thanked Mr. Nariman. The party dispersed late in the evening after partaking of refreshments.

NO SHORTAGE OF WAGONS

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, writes:—

In your issue of the 18th instant it is stated that there is a shortage of fodder in Bombay due to an insufficient supply of wagons at stations between Palghar and Surat I beg to state that all indents for wagons for fodder for Bombay have been and are being supplied fully.

Malayalam Drama At Damodar Hall

The Bombay Malayalee Amateur Dramatic Club will stage "Pranaya Prayaschitham", a Malayalam farce, to-day (Saturday) evening at 4 at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

Sri M. G. K. Pillai of Trivandrum, the author of the drama, has deviated from the traditional "lived happily for ever" course of Indian drama and has written a realistic story.

Messrs. R. G. Nair, Dr. P. S. Nair and Dr. P. G. Pillai take up prominent roles in the play and the amateurs have spared no efforts to catch the eye of the public.

Agra Hindu Conference

(From A Correspondent)
BRINDABAN, March 21

In a public meeting of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha held on March 15. it was announced that a conference of Agra Divisional Hindu Mahasabha would be held in Brindaban on March 30 and 31 and April 1.

A Reception Committee was formed to welcome the delegates and the President.

Sardar & Bhulabhai Return

BOMBAY, Friday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai returned to Bombay by the Allahabad Express to-night.

The other delegates to Ramgarh returned in the morning.

MATUNGA TAMIL SANGAM

Kavichakravarthi Kambar's day will be celebrated on Sunday, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj (G. I. P.) Matunga Rao Bahadur S. V. Chariar will preside.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

St. Xavier's College

The Rev. Father Palacios should be congratulated on the organisation of the St. Xavier's College Photographic Association under the auspices of the Technical Department of the College. Such associations, which are popular in other countries, are unknown in India. Being the first of its kind in India the Association deserves a cordial welcome. It creates a meeting ground for amateurs who, when they meet each other, exchange their results and experiences of the photographic technique.

A moderate subscription provides to the members many facilities such a fully-equipped darkroom and a studio for use in the evenings, an up-to-date reference library of photographic books and journals, lectures and instructions on alternate week days, weekly meetings, discussions and competitions and outings around Bombay on public holidays.

One of the secretaries is the instructor of the photographic department of the College—which is an additional advantage. The other secretary is a lady to help lady-members. The lovers of photography, it is hoped, will appreciate the utility of the Association and will avail themselves of the facilities that it offers.

JAYAKAR TO INAUGURATE

Bombay Advocates And Pleaders' Conference

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Advocates and Pleaders Conference, writes:—

At a joint meeting held last month of the Advocates Association of Western India, the Bombay Advocates Association in the Small Causes Court and the Bombay Police Courts Bar Association, it was decided to convene the third session of the Bombay Advocates and Pleaders Conference at Bombay some time in August next. An influential Provisional Committee with Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, the Government Pleader, at its head has been appointed to organize the Conference and letters are being sent to the mofussil bars in that connection.

IMPORTANT ISSUES

The Conference is expected to deal purely with problems of very great importance to the legal profession. The Government of India are trying to ascertain legal opinion regarding the advisability of vesting the Federal Court with a more extensive Appellate Jurisdiction and it is expected that a Conference like the one contemplated will be of great use in voicing the opinion of the legal profession in this province on this important matter.

The Conference will also deal with other questions like confining recruitment to the judiciary from members of the bar, the abolition of the Dual System and devising measures for curtailing the exorbitant costs of litigation and simplifying the legal procedure in the interests of the litigant public.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar has consented to inaugurate the Conference.

Sirohi's Heir-Apparent

(From A Correspondent)

It is understood that the question of Sirohi's future Heir-Apparent is seriously engaging the attention of the present Ruler, who is reported to be anxious to settle it in his life-time.

Shree L. R. Singh, Paswan son of the Ruler has submitted a lengthy Memorial, the report goes, to the President, Western Rajputana States stating his claim to the Gadi of Sirohi State.

The Jagirdar of Nibaj and the Revenue Commissioner are, it is stated, taking keen interest in this matter and are collecting material to advance in favour of L. R. Singh, the member of the Ruling Family, the true heir-apparent.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, March 22.

Scattered thundershowers occurred in Assam, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar recorded half an inch each. Temperatures have risen appreciably along and near the Northwest Frontier and have commenced a rise generally over Northwest India and Deccan, but still continue low over north India and central parts of the country and adjoining parts of Rajputana, Gujarat, Deccan.

Forecast:—Until the evening of twentythird:—scattered showers are likely in Assam and along the Northwest Frontier. Rise of temperatures will occur over the country except over Mysore and the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

"Jaya Bharat" Congress Number

In the Congress number of the "Jaya Bharat", issued at the popular price of one anna, character sketches of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad find an honoured place, so also the 'unique' position occupied by the "Sage of Sevagram" in the Congress deliberations, is narrated by a couple of writers. As can be rightly expected, the history of Ramgarh is also given there. Among the other subjects dealt with in the number are untouchability, Bombay Mill strike, etc.

Crops Damaged by Hailstorm

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The mid-week was marked by a number of hailstorms which swept over the districts near about Lucknow.

Bara Banki is the latest town to be affected by hails some of which weighed about a pound.

DISCOVERY OF 'MOHAR'

RAUXAL, March 18.

It is understood that Mr. Shiv Narayan Sen, Keeper of the Nepal Museum, has discovered after a long search the celebrated "Mahendramullie" coin of Nepal.

The coin is a much-talked-of one, and the discovery is likely to considerably interest the numismatic world.

Mahendra Malla was an illustrious King of Kathmandu who reigned during the second and third quarters of the 16th century. Silver coin was first struck by this king in Nepal and was called 'mohar' which name is still in vogue.

Mahendra Malla made a treaty with Tibet, by which he supplied the coinage of that country and obtained from Tibet the silver for the purpose.—A. P.

"CONGRESS RETARDS POLITICAL PROGRESS"

By Ignoring Muslims, Princes And "Countless Other Millions"

KARACHI, March 22.

"So long as the Congress Party continue to demand that they and they alone shall have the right to pilot the political destinies of the people of India, ignoring the princes, Muslims and countless other millions who do not acknowledge them, it is impossible to see how any further advance in the constitutional sphere can be achieved," observed Mr. J. H. Blackwell in the course of his Presidential address at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce which was attended by the Governor.

Mr. Blackwell referred to the failure of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, and said that the present position of stalemate was deplored by no one more than by the British commercial community. He was sure he spoke for all when he voiced the hope that the Viceroy's efforts to find a common goal would be speedily rewarded.—A. P.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WAR SUPPLIES

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The department of supply has set up an Advisory Committee for war supplies in Bengal.

The committee will consist of the following members:—Chairman: The Member of the Board of Revenue, the Government of Bengal (ex-officio): Vice-Chairman: the Controller of Supplies, Bengal Circle (supply department); members: the Joint Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department, the Government of Bengal; the Adviser of steel supplies to the Supply Department, the Controller of Purchase (jute) in the Supply Department, the Adviser on Engineering Supplies to the Supply Department and representatives of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd., Calcutta.—A. P.

SIX KILLED IN FIRE-WORKS TRAGEDY

TANGAIL, March 22.

An explosion caused by fireworks on the occasion of a marriage ceremony in the village of Dhamgora was responsible for the deaths of six village folk, including three women on Sunday last.

Twenty-four others received injuries as a result of the accident.—A P.

ROLE OF TEACHERS IN NATIONAL SERVICE

CALCUTTA, March 22.

"I very often feel that if we, teachers, could supply the right type of leadership, we could gather round us bands of really patriotic students, not only to serve our motherland in one of the most effective of ways, but also to exercise a wholesome restraint on those of their companions who are now swayed, very often to their own injury, by meaningless political slogans and catchwords, which temporarily excite their feelings without producing any appreciably beneficial results so far as the country as a whole is cocerned," observed Dr. H C. Mukherjee, Head of the Department of English, Calcutta University, presiding over the fifteenth session of the All-Bengal College and University Teachers' Conference held at the Darbhanga Library Hall this afternoon.—United Press.

The mango trees with profusion of flowers and the standing crops of wheat ready to be harvested have been badly damaged.—A. P.

Can a Woman Live Without a Home?

★FIND the ANSWER FROM SHRIMATI, B. A.,

THE GIRL WHO WAS MARRIED TO A MORAL-WRECK AND WHO, TRIED TO LIVE HER OWN LIFE.

SHE MET RATAN, M. A.,

WHO WAS TOO HONEST AND STILL AN UNEMPLOYED, WHO WAS TOO GOOD TO DEAL WITH!!!

HOW DID THEY FIND LIFE?

Melodious Music by PUNKAJ MULLICK

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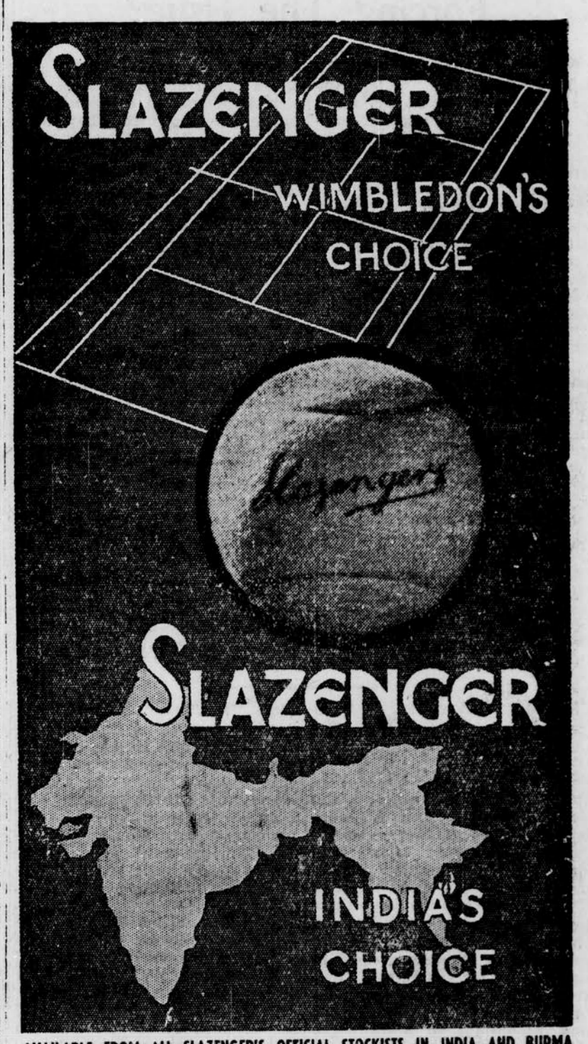

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940.

NO PARTITION

If Mr. Jinnah's presidential address at the Lahore session of the Muslim League represents the views of the bulk of the Muslim community it will make an early Hindu-Muslim settlement very difficult. But we feel confident that the main idea in his address, that India must be partitioned into two separate independent States, one for the Hindus and the other for the Muslims, does not find support among the Muslim masses. His thesis is that the Hindus and the Muslims are two entirely different nations with fundamentally different civilisations, that, therefore, they have not been united by the unifying forces of the last many generations, that they will continue to be different hereafter, too, and that, therefore, the only hope of avoiding conflict between the two is to divide them into two separate independent States. If his premises are correct, the conclusion, of course, follows substantially therefrom. But the premises are not correct. Nor is his conclusion approved by the Muslim community as a whole. Mr. Jinnah himself has, these many years, regarded Indians as one nation, and surely the nation has not changed suddenly these few months or years. That there are sharp religious differences between the Hindus and Muslims is obvious. If for that reason the Muslims prefer to call themselves a separate nationality, it does not follow that there should be as many independent States as there are major religions or nationalities in the country.

Logic Of Fact

And History

It is most refreshing to contrast Mr. Jinnah's views with those of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the topic in question. Referring in his presidential address at the Congress session to the "culture-currents" of the Hindus and Muslims, the Maulana said: "Like the Ganga and Jumna, they flowed for a while through separate courses, but nature's immutable law brought them together and joined them in a "sangam". This fusion was a notable event in history. Since then, destiny, in her own hidden way, began to fashion a new India in place of the old. We brought our treasures with us, and India too was full of the riches of her own precious heritage." And after pointing out the common efforts and common achievements of the two communities in almost every sphere of national life, he concludes the topic with the following stirring words: "This thousand years of our joint life has moulded us into a common nationality. This cannot be done artificially. Nature does her fashioning through her hidden processes in the course of centuries. The cast has now been moulded and destiny has set her seal upon it. Whether we like it or not, we have now become an Indian nation, united and indivisible. No fantasy or artificial scheming to separate and divide can break this unity. We must accept the logic of fact and history and engage ourselves in the fashioning of our future destiny."

A Dangerous Game

It seems possible that Mr. Jinnah and others who now profess the theory of two nations in India think that by means of their fantastic proposals they can frighten the Congress into making the concessions they really want. But they are playing a dangerous game which can benefit only British imperialism. We have no doubt that the better mind of Muslims will firmly dissociate itself with this game. If Mr. Jinnah is serious about his professed desire or readiness to negotiate with Gandhiji, he must realise that there can be no settlement this way on the basis of partitioning India into two independent States nor on the basis suggested by Mr. Jinnah that Gandhiji will represent only Hindus. The Congress, however, agrees that no constitution will be forced upon Muslims against their will. And the insistence of the Congress on the demand for a Constituent Assembly is to enable the major communities of the country to demand their own safeguards for their special interests.

National Planning

By KEWAL MOTWANI,

I

The main economic problem before India is: Should she accept and work the economic doctrines of the last century, based on money, profit, high finance, concentration of capital, class struggle, search for markets, or should she skip the grim, the tragic experience of the last century and adapt the new, moneyless economics of industrialism, based on planned production and distribution of commodities? The former means class-conflict, entirely alien to India's genius; the latter means plan, co-operation, a higher level of living for all, shorter working hours, absence of unemployment. Eliminate profit-motive, take away from money the qualities it has gathered with the passage of time, excepting that of exchange, and there will be no scramble for it, no high finance, no almighty dollar, sterling or rupee. India is still at a stage whence she can guide her destiny along the right lines. Much of the misery of the world, international animosities, production and destruction of articles of living, plenty and poverty, insecurity, armaments and war, and other pestilences that afflict mankind would disappear if money were made to serve its original purpose of being only an article of exchange.

★

This is not a theoretical discussion, but it has an immediate and practical significance. If India waited till she recovered completely from her present state of economic exhaustion, or till she gained complete political independence, centuries would have to elapse before she could succeed in feeding her ever-increasing, starving millions or raising the level of living for every one. Our provincial governments are handicapped for want of funds; deficit is becoming quite a common phenomenon. Our villages are immersed in primitivism, their sanitation and health are frightfully poor. With a moneyless economy which she has known for ages, India can stop her present exodus of population from the rural regions into the cities. The village has been the cradle of Indian civilisation, it has been the repository of civic, economic and spiritual values of India. What we are concerned with here is the possibility of India's recovery from the inroads of machine and science and her salvation also from the same sources. But that will be possible only when the economics of the machine have been thoroughly grasped and yoked to India's service.

Large scale industries must bring large cities into being. People must aggregate in large numbers to work in industries and produce commodities for consumption. Cities have been considered as inevitable adjuncts of industrialism. But this need no longer be the case. The United States, the most highly industrialised country in the world, is beginning to realise that concentration of population in large cities is not necessary. Vertical ascendancy, symbolised by the sky-scraper, is giving place to horizontal expansion, represented by suburban towns, clustering round the cities. "Large scale industries are being decentralised." This means that the whole manufacturing process is broken up into its component parts and assigned to groups of people, living in small self-contained villages. The village plants manufacture the parts and the finishing touches are given at the central plant, where a small force is enough for the job. This does away with the necessity of large numbers of people living in the wilderness of cities.

★

In the village each worker has a plot of land attached to his house. He does a little farming and vegetable gardening in his off-hours. There is a change of occupation after the tedious monotony in the mill or the factory. There is no herding of men in hovels, they live in the lap of nature and have intimate contacts with their neighbours. Marriage escapes the compulsion of economic determinism and runs no risks of disruption; the sanctity of family is preserved. Mutual affection in the family becomes a powerful stimulus to work and noble life. With a bountiful supply of electrical energy, people engage in handicrafts, and this fosters the spirit of creativeness and freedom. Men make things for pleasure, and not for profit. There is no drudgery for some one else's gain. Village amusements are socialised, all take part. There is no commercialised entertainment. Life in a village is clean, there is no cause for crime. There are seasonal and religious festivals, wholesome fun and frolic. The rigours of industrialism become considerably tempered, machine and science spiritualise matter. They no longer ride in the saddle and rule the man, but are yoked into his service.

★

From the sociological point of view, it will be noticed that the modern industrialism comes back to the ancient Indian village life. The new theory of economics, combined with the new regional planning herein outlined, seem to give us a glimpse of the new civilisation of to-morrow. India need not repeat the whole history of industrial evolution of the West. Her economic salvation need not lie in adopting the money economy, based on conflict, or in having a large number of large cities, combining the industrial and the financial functions, as in the West. India has known for untold ages the money-less economy of the village, as she has also known the regional planning and industrial decentralisation of the modern type, as we have already noticed. With an intelligent adaptation of the new economics and a new industrial order, India can go past the grim experience of the West of nearly two centuries.

The result of this will be that the cities will shrink in size. Incidence of crime, social diseases, prostitution, child-labour, traffic in drugs, etc., will decrease. Cities will become mere financial centres, and not educational or industrial. When all the functions are centred in cities, they become veritable wilderness, unfit for human habitation. Finance, education and industry are best operated in distinctly separate communities of small size. The ancient Babylons and the modern megalapolitan cities represented the turning points in the history of the human race.

Extensive use of the machine and science and decentralisation in industry will eliminate conflict in the economic field, restore man to his dignity, retain our rural culture, increase our output, liberate the creative faculties of man, and put a stop to the increasing brood of social problems that threaten total extinction of human social life.

★

Our social life is in a state of flux; we are having a virulent farm of social disorganisation under the new mechanical dispensation. The impact of an alien culture has given a rude shaking to all our customs, traditions, beliefs and institutions, and made us conscious of our numerous social problems; marriage, early marriage, inter-marriage, widowhood, re-marriage and divorce; child, infant mortality, child welfare and juvenile delinquency; family, joint-family; unemployment, poverty, indebtedness, mendicancy, public charity; crime; social security; social diseases, public health, medical insurance, socialised medicine, alcoholism, drug addiction prohibition; mental diseases; social mobility, break-down of the caste-system, communal disunity, sectarian discord. These and many other problems are in our midst, demanding solution. India will have to meet the challenge and call up all her courage for a new social engineering. Intelligent and moral adaptation have been the chief characteristics of Indian culture. Her life has been dynamic, and it shaped out for its expression to necessary structures and institutions in the past. India must reorient herself with regard to each problem and evolve a new social order in and through which her life may flow forth freely and fully.

★

But we must realize that each of these problems is a complex one and should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. We can do no more than take up one problem and illustrate the technique of solving this problem. We shall take up crime in the last chapter and indicate the method of proper study and control.

Before we leave this subject, it is necessary to put in a plea for schools of social welfare attached to universities and city corporations. With the increasing multiplicity of our problems, it is essential that there should be such institutions, giving practical training to young men and women in the practical work of social welfare. Such institutions are the the living links with the people of the community. They mean efficiency in social relief, effective service of those in distress, maximum benefit taken out of every rupee spent on relief. Scientific organisation of social welfare is as essential as efficient administration of a hospital. The one deals with social repairs, the other with the physical. Our Universities must put forth every effort to provide adequate professional training for social workers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The Muslim League, I am sure, will not fail to rise to the occassion, irrespective of the parties concerned, and handle this question in a manner which is just and fair. You must realise that this is the one and only organisation of Muslims in India."

—The Qaid-e-Azam, referring to the clash between the Lahore police and the soldiers of the Anjuman-i-Khaksar.

* * * *

The British Lion, according to its Under-Secretary for Air, "has teeth as well as wings."

Agreed. But the question of the moment is: Has it got imagination and commonsense as well?

* * * *

Leaders of the Anti-Compromise Conference met and "discussed a detailed plan of work for the future".

—Ramgarh report.

An intensive course of training for the throat?

* * * *

It is reported that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League has recognised Sir Sikandar Hayat's Muslim League for the Punjab.

We beg to offer our compliments and congratulations to our prophetic soul.

By the way, there was nothing spiritual about it. It was merely an analytical deduction from a materialistic interpretation of objective fact.

* * * *

A New Delhi message says that, as a result of several raids made by police on centres of Khaksar activities, certain steel helmets of old German types were recovered.

They might have been collected by the Khaksars with the object of fighting the Germans with their headgear.

* * * *

Europeans In India And The War.
—Anglo-Indian headline.

Exactly.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini holds that the Alps were "created by God long before man as a natural boundary for Italy."

God, of course, simply could not have created the Adriatic as a natural boundary for Italy and, say, Albania.

* * * *

And, it goes without saying that God created Libya and Abyssinia long before man for Signor Mussolini.

* * * *

Talks are reported to be taking place at Aleppo between Turkish and Allied military experts regarding co-ordination of Turkish, British and French forces.

Il Duce ought to protest vigorously against such attempts to spoil his attitude in the process of its being assumed.

* * * *

The United States, it is said, have been selling large quantities of oil and other war material to the Soviet.

"Moral peace", etc., etc. need not, of course, interfere with business as usual.

* * * *

A Swedish paper reports that the Russians have extended their demands on Finland and that the Finns realise that they can do nothing but comply.

With, let us hope, congratulations on their good sense from America, Sweden and Norway.

* * *

Hitler, after presenting Iron Crosses to a large number of his officers and men, discovered one man left—but no more Crosses.

His face fell, then, smiling happily, he patted the man on the shoulder and said: "Never mind, my good man. You shall have an egg for tea!"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Many a man lives poorly in order to die rich.

* * * *

The polished orator ought to be sure of his finish.

* * * *

The worst thing about wisdom is that it can be had only on the instalment plan.

* * * *

A shrewd man may be both wise and honest, but the odds are against his being either.

* * * *

One kind of diplomat is a woman who can make a man believe he knows more than she does.

* * * *

During courtship a woman compliments a man because of his masterfulness, but after marriage she sees to it that he loses it.

Forcing The Issue?

Recent proceedings of the British Parliament are noteworthy for the revelation that the Allied Blockade of Germany is not completely effective and that there are serious and wide leaks in it through Italy and Russia. But noteworthy are the spirit and temper of the British Government's replies. "The points raised," said Mr. Butler, "were having serious attention. The question of cotton especially was being actively attended to at the moment. Similar attention was also being paid to trade passing through Vladivostok." This public announcement is suggestive of a dark hint to the neutrals that Britain will seek to stop the leakage. Certain changes in British attitude coupled with Mr. Chamberlain's "fighting" speech indicate that, whether because of, or in spite of, the Brenner meeting, Britain and France have decided to force the tempo, and, if necessary, the territorial area of their "war effort" and face the consequences.

Meanwhile political activities on the other side continue. The rumours of an actual Rome-Berlin-Moscow alliance in the immediate future are now being discounted and a high Nazi official himself is reported to have confessed that "such a supposition was premature". But something is certainly brewing. The end of the Brenner meeting has been marked by urgent excursions of Nazi ambassadors to and from Berlin and Rome and Berlin and Moscow. Signor Mussolini, moreover, has just re-affirmed the Italo-German alliance. And it is reported that M. Molotov is to visit Berlin in Easter. There is thus some plausible justification for the belief that "another diplomatic demonstration" is in the offing—although it remains to be seen how Italy and Russia can join even a "diplomatic" demonstration. And it is in the midst of all this that staff talks are proceeding between Turkey, Britain and France. It appears as if the European war is going to be extended.

Hindustani And The Radio

Sir Andrew Clow deserves to be congratulated on his firm and correct replies to Sir Ziauddin's questions in the Central Legislative Assembly with regard to the use of Hindustani in the All-India Radio. While all were agreed that the language to be used there should be the one that is understood by the largest number of people in the country, there was difference of opinion as to what should be the name of the language. Sir Ziauddin seemed to suggest in his questions that Urdu was the proper name. But Sir Andrew rightly preferred the term Hindustani on the strength of the definition given in the Linguistic Survey of India, the standard work on the subject, that "Hindustani is primarily the language of the upper Gangetic Doab and is also the 'Lingua Franca' of India, capable of being written in both Persian and Devanagari characters and avoiding alike excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words." That is also the definition of Hindustani as adopted by the Congress. And Hindustani is the only language that can be, and deserves to be, the national language of India. The radio and the cinema are powerful agencies to popularise the language and that should be welcomed by all who desire to build up a national language.

Frankly Speaking

Nazi In Poland

A German Wireless states that "the life and organisation of the Roman Catholic Church in German-occupied territory is making satisfactory progress." Perhaps this assurance intended for the special benefit of the Pope is the result of the plain speaking which Herr von Ribbentrop experienced at the Vatican the other day. But it may well be that the life and organisation of the Catholic Church is progressing in the manner which has been provoking strong comments from the Papal radio. In this connection it is significant to note that, according to a Washington message, "the State Department announced that Germany had requested the withdrawal of American and other Consulates from Warsaw and the United States Government had been forced to accede.' Evidently the Nazis do not want the world to know what they are doing, and, worse still, what they intend doing in Poland.

A Significant Statement

According to a Reuter cable Mr. Chi, Chinese Ambassador, declared in a speech in London that "China is fighting for the same ideals of political liberty as nad inspired the British to take up arms in the European conflict." If the report correctly represents Mr. Chi, we wonder whether the Chinese Ambassador did not give expression to this view unwittingly. For, in case the certificate to Britain by China is a deliberate and considered statement it is important enough to provoke serious speculation. A tribute to Britain by China fighting against Japanese aggression is, in the circumstances, quite intelligible. And it is equally obvious that the Chinese have no reason to be friendly with Germany or Italy, which both are supporters of Japan. But the Ambassador's declaration involves virtually direct antagonism towards the attitude and policy adopted by Soviet Russia. The question, therefore, arises: Why has a responsible spokesman of China made such a statement?

Exit Zamindari?

It is very good news, indeed, that the Land Revenue Commission, appointed by the Government of Bengal two years ago, is understood to have almost unanimously recommended that the zamindari system should go, that "all the interests in land between the State and the actual tillers of the soil should be purchased by the State," and that till this is done a tax should be levied on agricultural income. We fervently hope that this ancient controversy will soon be ended in the way suggested and that there will be no difficulty about the price to be paid for the lands to be nationalised. That such a responsible body like the Commission should have made the recommendation to end zamindari is a tribute to the soundness of the Socialist doctrine that the key-industries of a country should be nationalised so that their profits may be enjoyed by the whole country.

Blow To Industries

With the passage of the third reading of the Excess Profits Bill the Finance Member could afford to be generous with pious hopes and assurances that every care would be taken to see that industries would not be adversely affected by the Bill. It was almost like an assurance that every care would be taken to see that the steam-roller would be so driven as not to hurt a fly beneath it. It was easy for a non-Indian Finance Member to be very complacent in this matter. But even Sir H. P. Mody, who was so profuse in his praise of the improvements made in the original Bill, admitted at the same time that as an industrialist he had participated in his own execution. It was not a question of merely a few industrialists. The Bill is a blow to Indian industries. Profits that would have helped to develop industries will be taken by Government for other purposes.

Civil Liberty

"Civil Liberty", February number, splashes on its front page, an extract from Mr. H. G. Wells' new book "The New World Order". Mr. H. G. Wells writes: "Let me underline one primary necessity for the most outspoken free discussion of the battling organisation and the crumbling institutions amidst which we lead our present uncomfortable and precarious lives. There must be no protection for leaders and organisations from the most searching criticism, on the plea that one country is at war. We must talk openly, widely and plainly." Perhaps they will not like Mr. Wells now in official quarters so much as they did before.

Liberals And The Congress

(By Dr. G. S. MAHAJANI M.L.C.).

II

In his article on "IS IT WAR?" Mahatma Gandhi speaks of the four pillars on which British Imperialism rests in this country, and his thesis is to sweep them away. Now without joining issue with the Mahatma, I may state here that from the Liberal point of view the four great obstacles that bar our way to full political status are—(1). The illiteracy and ignorance of the masses;

(2). Their utter helplessness in matters of defence;

(3) Want of internal unity; and

(4). The presence of an alien Government which naturally accentuates our weaknesses and exploits them.

How do the Liberals propose to deal with these?

1. As early as 1911, Gokhale proclaimed, for the first time in history of this Nation, war against illiteracy—it is almost a crusade—by moving his resolution in the Imperial Council for the introduction of free, compulsory primary education. The opposition came from the Bureaucracy. Dr. Paranjpye some twelve years later took the step—not a very big one, it is true—for our Province, but he was not allowed to complete the good work by men who only displaced him and did not accept office themselves.

* * * *

2. In regard to the problem of India's defence, that question has always been in the forefront of the deliberations of the Liberal Federation. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar's long continued advocacy of this cause, Mr. Kunzru's ceaseless efforts in the Council of State, Mr. Chandavarkar's services as Vice-Chancellor in the interest of the University Training Corps, Dr. Paranjpye's part in connection with the Shea Committee and the present writer's recent resolution in the Bombay Council for the extension of U.T.C. facilities might only be mentioned as indications of the earnestness with which Liberals have been pursuing this objective. It is to be regretted that Government have so far turned a deaf ear to all our protestations in this regard. I wish the Congress attached greater importance to this defence question than it does to the academic question of the wording of the goal.

3. Speaking in 1907, Gokhale

(Continued on Page 8 col. 3)

British Submarine Sinks German Ship

DANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED OFF SCOTTISH COAST: GERMAN PATROLS REPULSED ON WESTERN FRONT

LONDON, March 22.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine last night intercepted the German ship "Heddernheim" (4947 tons) eight miles from land off the coast of Denmark.

She has reported that the crew are safe and that she sunk the ship.—Reuter.

CONFIRMATION FROM COPENHAGEN

COPENHAGEN, March 21

It is reported here that the German steamer the name of which is given as "Meddenheim" has been torpedoed in Kattegat, off the west coast of Denmark.—Reuter.

LATER

The submarine took the first engineer aboard and the remainder of the crew numbering 36, who were in two lifeboats were picked up by a coastguards cutter. The torpedoing occurred at 11-15 p.m. yesterday.

No steamer named 'Meddernheim appears in Lloyds register but there is a German vessel called "Heddernheim" (4,947 tons) registered at Bremen. Kattegat is off the east coast of Denmark and not off the west coast.

BERLIN ADMITS

BERLIN:—The official news agency announces the torpedoing of the "Heddernheim."

FIFTH DANISH SHIP SUNK

LONDON, March 22

The Danish steamer "Charkow" (1,200 tons) has been sunk off the east coast of Scotland. There is no news of the fate of her crew.

This is the fifth Danish ship reported sunk during the last few days.

DANISH MOTORSHIP TORPEDOED AND SUNK

LONDON, March 21.

A Danish motorship, the "Algier" (1,654 tons) was torpedoed at midnight and sunk without warning by a U-Boat in the Atlantic. Four members of the crew and a woman passenger lost their lives.—Reuter.

Terrible Ordeal Of "Algier" Survivors

LONDON, March 21.

Twenty survivors of the "Algier" 19 of the crew and a woman who had to jump into the sea were landed at a North British port to-day.

They were picked up by an Aberdeen trawler after spending ten hours in a lifeboat wet thoroughly and feeling bitter and cold. The survivors stated that the ship went down within three minutes. Three lifeboats and two rafts were launched but all were smashed except one lifeboat. The captain ordered everyone aboard to jump into the sea and all did so except five who went down with the ship.—Reuter.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING

LONDON, March 22

The news of the sinking of Danish steamers "Christianborg" and "Charkow" brings the number of neutral ships sunk in the past two days to seven, of which six are Danish.

It is learned in reliable quarters in London that all the seven were torpedoed without warning. Forty-five members of the crews are either missing or known to have been drowned.

The seven ships include the Norwegian steamer "Svinta", which was damaged during Wednesday's air raid on shipping. It is now learned that the "Svinta" was torpedoed yesterday. It is affirmed in London that none of the seven vessels was in convoy.

SABOTAGE ON CARGO SHIP?

Crew Awake to Find Water Pouring Through Portholes

NEW YORK, March 22

The crew of the freighter "Panamanian," lying at Baltimore partly loaded with cargo for Britain, awoke to find the ship listing and water pouring through her portholes. The engine-room, the two holds and dynamo were flooded to eighteen feet.

Officials of the line announce that it is "very possible" that the vessel has been sabotaged, though it might have been due to carelessness in refuelling.—Reuter.

FANTASTIC NAZI CLAIMS REFUTED

LONDON: March 21.

An Admiralty communique issued at 9-20 p.m. denying the German High Command communique, states: "The facts are the convoy which consisted almost entirely of neutrals, was not dispersed and is proceeding safely upon its voyage and none of the escorting warships was hit or damaged and no ship sunk.

As already announced by the Admiralty, the raiders were driven off by British naval aircraft, one of them being destroyed and others hit.

Three neutral merchantships were damaged and in addition a British steamer. "The Northern Coast" (1,201 tons) and a Norwegian steamer the 'Erlinglindoe' (1,281 tons), reported on arrival in harbour to-day that thed had suffered damage.

The "Armed Merchantship" which the German communique claimed to have successfully attacked in the English Channel was the British ship "Barnhill" (5,439 tons) unarmed and not in the convoy, which was set fire to by an incendiary bomb from a German aircraft. The fire was extinguished and the ship is now in safety.

Thus the German claim that 42,000 tons of shipping was sunk yesterday is 42,000 tons in excess of the actual facts. This considerable error is perhaps due to an agitated mentality caused by the British attack on Sylt for which every allowance should be made. The German statement that 11,000 tons of shipping was damaged is not so far out of the actual figure which is 11,518.

Two small neutral ships the Danish "Viking" (1,153 tons) and the Danish "Bothal" (2,109 tons) yesterday were sunk by U-Boat torpedoes in Scottish waters and seven survivors out of about 40 of the crews were rescued.

Nazi wrath was thus vented yesterday almost entirely upon neutrals who, as unarmed, present a peculiar temptation to Nazi prowess when out of convoy."—Reuter.

ALPS OUR NATURAL BOUNDARY.

Duce On Brenner Frontier

ROME, March 21.

The Brenner Frontier will never again cause a controversy between Italy and Germany, declared Sgr. Mussolini, in a speech here to-day to a delegation of German-speaking people from Altoadiga (South Tyrol), who voted for Italian citizenship in the recent plebiscite.

The Duce said that Italo-German agreements were "the logical result of historic events such as the visit of the German Chancellor to Rome and the definite words spoken by him on the occasion of this memorable occurrence—words which were a further consecration of the Italo-German pact of alliance."

Sgr. Mussolini declared, "the Alps, created by God long before man as a natural boundary for Italy, must never again be the scene of a quarrel but it must constitute a link between two great nations and peoples".—Reuter.

Dutch Tanker Towed Into Port

LONDON, March 22.

Salvage tugs towed into port the Netherlands' tanker "Phobos". The coxswain of a lifeboat which had been standing by, stated that the sea all round was covered inches deep with black oil pouring from a huge hole, in the ship's side, and added that it was a marvel that the ship remained afloat; but the salvage crew and divers working day and night effected temporary repairs. —Reuter.

HELSINKI: — President Kallio presented Field Marshal Mannerheim with Finland's highest award, namely the cross of freedom with diamonds.—Reuter.

REYNAUD GOVT.

OUT TO CRUSH TREASON AND WIN WAR

Lukewarm Reception To Declaration Of Policy In French Chamber

CONSERVATIVES NOT TO SUPPORT NEW GOVT.

PARIS, March 22.

A declaration that the policy of the new Government was to muster and direct all the strength of France to fight and win the war, and crush treason, wherever it might come from, was read by M. Reynaud in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon.

CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE

M. Louis Marin, Leader of the Chief Conservative Group, who controls about sixty votes, announced that his Party would vote unanimously against the Government.

M. Calimand, Radical Socialist Deputy, bitterly criticised the Reynaud Government saying: "France has been awaiting a War Cabinet, but is offered a dose of medicine instead".

Revenge On Daladier?

He said he feared that "M. Daladier had been the object of revenge on the part of the Socialist Party whose errors he had transgressed". It was noted that at this stage of the debate, M. Daladier himself was absent from the Chamber.

A Resignation

According to "Le Temps", M. Lacour Grand Maison, Under-Secretary of the Navy, told his Parliamentary Group (Republican Federation) this morning that he had tendered his resignation. He attended the Cabinet meeting however.

M. Grand Maison is affiliated to M. Louis Marin in the extreme Right-wing Group which has throughout refused support to the Reynaud Cabinet.

WON'T REPEAT MISTAKES.

Replying to the debate in the Chamber, M. Reynaud said: "The security of the nation formerly depended on the Army. To-day, it depends on the entire nation. Mistakes were made in the last war which we shall not repeat. M. Daladier had proved his ability to be economical in human lives (applause). What we owe to the nation is to develop the most modern weapons of war".

"Regarding foreign policy, I can confine myself to the declaration made in the secret session by M. Daladier. It would be a crime in wartime to allow prejudices against individuals to come into play. Anything we may have thought or said in the past no longer counts (this was an allusion to the Right Wing objection to the inclusion of the Socialist member, M. Monnet in Cabinet). Our only principle in foreign policy is to reply to friendship with friendship, to enmity with enmity" (applause).

"The ministerial declaration was couched in frank terms. We shall not neglect any effort to make workmen understand that if we are fighting Communism, it is not because of its extreme Left-wing doctrine, but because we are fighting an organisation of treason. The Communists have worked against the country. We shall crush them" (applause)

NEW EUROPE OF FREE PEOPLE

Concluding his speech before the vote was taken, M. Raynaud said "our foreign policy tends to create a new Europe of free people. The problem of moral strength is as important as that of material strength. The rhythm of our people is too slow. We must reveal France to herself and the Government will fill the role of 'animator' if the Chamber permits."

M. Reynaud concluded, "it is our will to make a war which will enable us with the least possible delay to obtain the only possible and lasting peace. By the vote you are about to cast, you are taking a heavy responsibility with regard to foreign countries. This war puts the democracy on a trial with set jaws, for we have the will to win and certitude of victory."

The speech was greeted with loud applause from the Left. M. Blum said that the Socialist Party had joined the Government without any preliminary arrangement with M. Reynaud .Socialist co-operation was given in a disinterested and loyal spirit in order to provide the country with all means at its disposal to obtain just and lasting peace in the shortest possible time with the least possible sacrifices.—Reuter.

POLICY OF NEW GOVT.

"To arouse, muster and direct all the strength of France to fight and win and crush treason from wheresoever it comes," says the Ministerial Declaration of policy read in the Chamber and Senate this afternoon.

"A powerful organised and determined enemy is transforming all human activities into a means of warfare. Helped by Soviet treachery, the enemy is carrying the struggle into every sphere and co-ordinating blows with a genius for destruction.

EVERYTHING AT STAKE

"Everything is at stake in this total warfare. To win means saving all; to succumb means losing all. With your confidence and support, we shall accomplish the task.

"If we need a further stimulant we need only measure the immense resources of France and the Empire: to consider our admirable Allies: to remember the valour of our people, the labour of our workers and peasants, the strength of our armies, the ardour of our soldiers and the courage of their commanders. We have only in fact, to think of the eternal genuine of France."

NO ENTHUSIASM

When M. Reynaud sat down after reading the declaration in the Chamber he was applauded although without marked warmth by the Centre and Left. The Right vigorously applauded the reference to Soviet treachery, but otherwise remained unmoved.

M. Reynaud asked for an immediate discussion of two Radical Socialist interpellations and the general policy.

LITTLE UNWIELDY

Reserved Reception To New Cabinet

While there is nothing but praise for the way in which M. Reynaud formed his Cabinet in just over forty hours, the press offers his Government a rather reserved reception. The general tendency is to suspend judgment, pending its appearance before Parliament.

It is agreed that M. Reynaud is the right man for the more active policy demanded by both Houses, but there is anxiety that the new Cabinet is a little unwieldy. Everyone is glad that M. Daladier is back.

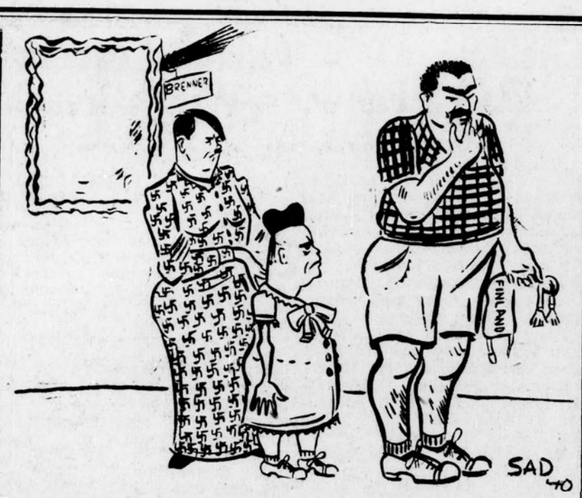
Tonic To Allied Caues

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Press approves the way in which a change in French Government was accomplished.

The "New York Times" says: "France has changed her leadership in a manner that reaffirms French democracy and gives tonic to the Allied cause".

The "Herald Tribune" says: "There is nothing in all this of either defeatism or disunion. —Reuter.



Auntie Hitler: "Now, now, Mussolina, there is a good girl. Kiss handsome Joe".

DIVIDE INDIA

IF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE REALLY IN EARNEST AND SINCERE TO SECURE PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS SUBCONTINENT, THE ONLY COURSE OPEN TO US ALL IS TO ALLOW THE MAJOR NATIONS SEPARATE HOMELANDS BY DIVIDING INDIA INTO "AUTONOMOUS NATIONAL STATES."

M. A. JINNAH

POLICE INSPECTOR TO HANG

Murder of Iraq Finance Minister.

BAGHDAD, March 22.

Death sentence was passed on the former Police Inspector who was found guilty of murdering Seyyid Rustom Haidar, Minister of Finance. Six others were acquitted on a charge of complicity —Reuter.

Bulgaria To Maintain Neutrality

SOFIA, March 21.

Bulgaria's determination to preserve her independence and neutrality in the European war was stressed by M. Popov, Foreign Minister, speaking in the Parliament.

He said "our attitude is approved not only by our neighbours but all great powers and belligerents on both sides.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS TIME AHEAD

Premier Warns Canada in Election Speech

OTTAWA, March 22.

Mr. Mackenzie King in his final election broadcast warned that the next five years would be most dangerous five years in the history of the country in which security and existence of Canada and free peoples everywhere would be menaced as never before.—Reuter.

Nazi Official Deprecates Rome-Berlin-Moscow Alliance Rumour

LONDON, March 22.

Speculation in Europe to-night centred on Stockholm report that M. Molotov will visit Berlin during Easter.

According to the Brussels radio, political circles in Berlin believe that the Brenner meeting may be followed shortly by "another important diplomatic demonstration," but rumours that some form of a triple alliance between Berlin, Rome and Moscow was imminent, were belittled by a high Nazi official who told the "Belga" correspondent that "such a supposition was premature."—Reuter.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN CANADA

EDMONTON, March 22.

The returns so far available in the Alberta Provincial elections show that the Social Credit Party is far from having a walk-over, which put its chief apostle Mr. Aberhart into power five years ago. Hitherto, the party has won seven of the possible 57 seats and the independent coalition six. The provincial treasurer Mr. Low is known to have been defeated. —Reuter.

ANGLO-DUTCH TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 22.

A war time trade agreement has been reached between England and Netherland. A Joint Commission will sit in London or The Hague to dispose of the trade problems arising from time to time.—Reuter.

FINLAND THANKS LEAGUE

GENEVA, March 22.

The Finnish representative at the League of Nations has handed to the League a note expressing Finland's thanks for the assistance given during the Russo-Finnish war and expressing the hope that the League would continue to help Finland during the period of reconstruction of Finland.—Reuter.

Salisbury: (Rhodesia). General Wavell arrived from Pretoria and is inspecting the troops here to-day.—Reuter.

AIR BATTLE ON DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER

British Fighter 'Plane Shot Down: Story Of Raid On Sylt As Told By R. A. F. Pilot

AMSTERDAM, March 22.

A British fighter plane was shot down about noon to-day in a fight with two German planes at a great height near Lobits on the Dutch-German frontier. The plane crashed in flames into the river Oudewaal on the Dutch side of the frontier, and its two occupants were killed.

A Communique issued from Hague says:—

"About noon to-day an air battle occurred over German territory near the Dutch frontier between one British plane and one or more German planes. Apparently the British plane attempted a forced landing and crashed in flooded area in Dutch territory.

The plane was buried deep in the ground which, together with the water, is making the work of salvage difficult. So far the occupants of the plane have not been found."—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR-CRAFT FIGHT HEINKEL BOMBERS

LONDON, March 22

An Admiralty announcement at 19/22 states that three naval aircraft, forming part of a convoy's escort on March 20, encountered ten Heinkel bombers, which immediately commenced unloading their bombs while climbing to the shelter of the clouds.

The leading British machine followed firing until the ammunition was expended. Later, several enemy aircraft reappeared and endeavoured to press home their attack on the convoy but one naval machine piloted by a petty officer drove off four enemy machines.

Later three other naval aircraft saw an enemy aircraft machinegunning a merchantship whereupon one British machine climbing unobserved attacked the raider from only fifty yards distance, firing short bursts with good effect until oil poured from the German machine covering the British machine's windscreen.

The German machine was last seen climbing slowly with the undercarriage hanging down. The announcement adds that there seems no doubt that this was the machine the German High Command referred to as having failed to return.—Reuter.

STORY OF RAID ON SYLT ISLAND

LONDON, March 22.

One of the pilots who took part in the air raid on the German Air Base at Sylt described his experience to-day. He said:

"On Tuesday we got the orders we had been waiting for so long a time. We took off in moonlight. We were flying under clouds. The Germans no doubt thought it was the usual patrol flight.

We took normal precautions to see that we were on Sylt. We sighted land at the north end of Sylt approximately five miles out from the sea. At this point we turned south. On arriving at the south end flying low we could see lights of neutral towns in the distance. Then we turned rapidly heading towards Germany and ran into anti-aircraft fire. We again turned towards our objective, the Island of Sylt. We saw the Sylt plane base, we were very close to it. We dived down towards this point and released the bombs. Immediately we turned towards the sea and returned home The Germans must have had a very unfavourable time".

ARE FIGHTERS USEFUL AT NIGHT?

LONDON, March 21.

Reports from the pilots engaged in recent operations indicate that the defence of Sylt against attacks from the air is left almost entirely to German searchlight units and anti-aircraft batteries and this has led to much comment, writes Reuter's military correspondent.

Where were German fighters? Why was no attempt made to intercept British bombers before arrival or on their way home? The answer to this question is probably that the raid was made at night. Hitherto all the German raids on British coast were carried out in daylight when R. A. F. machines were able to see them and intercept them at high speed. British raids on the other hand including leaflet reconnaissances over Germany were hitherto made at night. The problem of efficiency of fighters at night is, therefore still to be solved.—Reuter.

NAZIS STAND BY 'REDS'

Berlin Opposition To Finland-Norway-Sweden Alliance

BERLIN, March 22.

Support for Russia in the latter's opposition to the proposed defensive alliance between Finland, Norway and Sweden is voiced in the "Boersen Zeitung", which says that such agreements may develop into agreements of aggression.

The Western Powers says the paper, welcomed the idea of the pact as a new opportunity banding Neutral and Nordic States together.—Reuter.

HINDU MAJORITY NOT WANTED

MUSLIM INDIA CANNOT ACCEPT ANY CONSTITUTION WHICH MUST NECESSARILY RESULT IN A HINDU MAJORITY.

M. A. JINNAH

GERMAN PATROLS REPULSED

PARIS:—The past 24 hours have been very quiet on the Western Front apart from the sector immediately east and west of the Sarre, where German patrols are more active than usual.

Several advanced close to French posts and some were unusually aggressive but all were repulsed without difficulty.

ORDERS FOR FOOL-PROOF 'PLANES

WASHINGTON, March 22.

"The New York Herald Tribune" learns that the Purchasing Commissions asked aeroplane manufacturers to incorporate armour plate cockpits, four-inch bullet-proof glass and new puncture-proof petrol tanks in the planes ordered.

The newspaper adds that the companies said they could include these features as they are not military secrets but they are worried about the probability that their inclusion will materially reduce speed.—Reuter.

PUPPET GOVT. FOR CHINA

Wang-Ching-Wei Appointed Acting President

TOKIO, March 22.

The composition of the New Japanese-sponsored Central Government in China was decided upon and issued after a session of the so-called Central Political Council at Nanking.

Wang-Ching-wei was appointed acting President.—Reuter.

LOYALTY TO KING CAROL

German Minority's Pledge

BUCHAREST, March 21.

A pledge of loyalty to King Carol's National Rebirth Front (the only political organisation allowed in Rumania) was given in the Parliament last night by Jung, Leader of the German Minority in Rumania.

He added, that the Germans in Rumania were loyal to the State and wished to collaborate sincerely with the Nation.

M. Voida, the President of the Chamber and of the National Rebirth Front expressed satisfaction at this attitude of the minority which, he said showed that the Rumanian Government had never tried to persecute the Minorities.—Reuter.

NEW CABINET TO MEET AT WARDHA

RAMGARH, March 22.

The "United Press" understands that the new Working Committee of the Congress will meet at Wardha about April 15. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will leave for Patna to-morrow.—United Press.

FOUR KILLED IN METAL WORKS EXPLOSION

LONDON, March 22

Four men are believed to have been killed in an explosion today at a metal engineering works in Charlton.

It is understood that the men were carrying out an acetylene welding on a retort. An explosion blew the retort high in the air and two men were blown up with it—Reuter.

Congress Decision And Subhas' Threat

"C. R." ON WORKING COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE IN CASE STRUGGLE IS STARTED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, March 22

"Suppose a house collapses and people are injured; what can be the attitude of the Working Committee in the event of such a catastrophe?" said C. Rajagopalachariar, member of the Congress Working Committee interviewed here on his way back to Madras.

This reply was given in answer to the question what will be the Working Committee's attitude towards the struggle which was to be started by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from April 6.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar smiling said the position been made clear in the resolution adopted by the Congress.

The Congress could not be a party to any action not directed by it. If Mr. Bose wanted to do anything, which he believed to be good, he was at liberty to do so. The Working Committee can only watch what he does. It cannot participate in it.

Gandhi-Viceroy Meeting

Mr. Rajagopalachariar said the Working Committee would be very glad if what Mr. Bose undertook with due sense of responsibility would produce good result.

Hopes of another Gandhi-Viceroy meeting have been renewed in some quarters by Gandhiji's remarks at Ramgarh to the effect, he would go to the Viceroy fifty times, if there was need for it and the heavy foot he has set on all talks of immediate Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar will stay at Delhi for a couple of days before leaving for Madras. Some significance is being attached to Rajaji's visit to Delhi. It is, however, felt some time will elapse before a fresh move is made, as Whitehall must take stock of the situation.

CONGRESS NEUTRALITY

Political observers feel even if no early settlement is reached Congress will not place obstructions in Britain's war efforts in India, provided there is no frontal attack on Congress organisation by the Government and it is allowed to function and carry out its official policies unhampered. Such position would be more or less one of "neutrality."

GANDHI-VICEROY MEETING PROSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, March 21

There will be nothing unusual if another Gandhi-Viceroy meeting takes place soon, is the view expressed by responsible Congress leaders, just returned from Ramgarh. "Because Civil Disobedience is now a complete certainty unless of course Britain chooses otherwise.

It may be recalled that in 1930 there were Gandhi-Motilal-Irwin talks and ultimately Gandhiji had to send his famous letter to Viceroy and in 1932, Lord Willingdon bluntly refused to meet Mahatma but presented him with a Christmas gift in the shape of Jawahar's arrest. In both cases what followed is well known to all.

In 1940 the Congress President has perhaps already sent the necessary intimation to Delhi what will follow none can say at present, though Congress has already been presented with a pre-Easter gift in the shape of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain's arrest. Political circles opine that Lord Linlithgow is not like Lord Willingdon.

MORAL ISSUE

Besides Britain at present is professing loudly to be fighting Herr Hitler simply for the sake of independence of smaller nations though in Europe alone and for liberation of Poles and Czechs though significantly not for Abyssinians or Albanians. Can Britain afford to create another Ireland in India? Will it persist in its blundering folly and lose another "America" in India? It is not too late as yet to concede India just the same thing which Britain so loudly demands for Poles and Czechs from Hitler. It can by one stroke capture the moral leadership of the world and thus ensure its victory over Hitlerism.

CONGRESS PLANS

Nationalist India is in deadly earnest. Congress cannot wait any more.

It is learnt Congress might soon suspend its constitution and set up war machinery. Mahatma himself hinted at Ramgarh that Congress Committees might be modelled as Satyagraha Committees but it is not definite when Congress will assume this war shape it is just possible that this may not be before Gandhi-Linlithgow meeting.

IMPLEMENTING CONGRESS PROGRAMME

President Plans Intensive Drive

MAZHARPURI, March 20

The "United Press" gathers from well-informed Congress circles that an intensive drive to implement the constructive programme of the Congress will follow the adoption of the Ramgarh resolution.

It is said that as Mahatma Gandhi has openly declared that he would lead the struggle, efforts will hereafter be mainly directed towards the fulfilment of the conditions which he holds essential for preparing the country for the struggle.

In this connection significance is being attached to Maulana Azad's plan of action to bring about unity and understanding among the progressive and nationalist sections of Mussalmans, Muslim organisations and the Congress.

While the Muslim League is not expected to fall in line with the Congress on the political issue it is said that assurances have already been received from influential Muslim bodies from all over the country, of their support to the Congress in case a mass struggle is found inevitable and the country's demands remain unfulfilled.

It is believed that unless an unforeseen situation arises direct action would not be launched for some months following the Ramgarh Congress. These months will be devoted to the active and fullest preparation of the country and satisfaction of Gandhiji's conditions.

In case, however, a crisis is precipitated by the other side the situation will be reviewed at an emergent meeting of the all-India Congress Committee and the challenge will be met.

Nationalist Muslim Conference

NEW DELHI, March 20

On receipt of information from Ramgarh about a Nationalist Muslims' Conference to be held at Delhi on April 14 and 15, several local Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Ahrar leaders have started making arrangements for success of the conference.

Mr. Mahomed Mian and Mr. Syed Mahomed Jafri, Provisional Secretaries of the Reception Committee, and Maulana Ahmed Sayed are shortly leaving on tour in different provinces in connection with the Conference.

Dr. Shaukataulla Ansari, Provisional General Secretary, is shortly calling a meeting of the Reception Committee to elect Chairman and appoint different sub-Committees.

A circular is being issued shortly by the Reception Committee inviting names for the presidentship of conference.—United Press

RAJAJI IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar arrived here this morning from Ramgarh and is staying with Mr. Devidas Gandhi.—A. P.

CALLERS AT AZAD'S PLACE

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Although slightly indisposed due to an attack of cold, the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has been busy, since his return to Calcutta yesterday morning, meeting Congress leaders from various provinces, who are passing through Calcutta on their journey back from Ramgarh.

Those who called on the Maulana to-day included Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier, and Mr. Morarji Desai, ex-Minister of Bombay, Dr. Hossain Zaheed of U. P. and Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. (Central), Mayor of Madras.

Mr. Satyamurti, who is leaving for Madras this evening also met Sir Edward Benthall, Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. Mahadev Desai earlier in the day.—A. P.

LIBERALS AND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6)

pressed for the promotion of a close union among the different sections of the Indian community—between Hindus and Mahomedans—and among different sections of the Hindus themselves. Indeed, the earliest efforts of the liberals in public life in emphasizing the need of social reform, including removal of untouchability breaking down caste-barriers, etc. brought them into much disfavour with the people. For a long time, public leaders used to debate whether social reform could precede political freedom.

It was only the Liberals who felt convinced—and rightly as events now bear out—that the friction-spots in our social structure would prove very dangerous when the time for effective political advance came. The question presented by the general attitude of the scheduled classes now could certanly have been avoided if the Liberals had succeeded in their attempts at social reform. The only result was to make them unpopular.

* * * *

4. Lastly we come to the fourth point. How do the Liberals propose to deal with the presence of the alien power in our country? The question raises two issues; (a) The goal of Inda's aspirations and (b) the methods to be followed to reach it.

(a) Parties may differ as to the actual wording in which our goal is to be defined. Personally, I feel that a difference of opinion on the—for the moment—academic question whether the political goal of India should be Dominion Status with the implied right to secede from the Commonwealth, or Complete Independence with freedom to join it, should not be made a live issue of practical politics. We have been reminded that constitutional experts are not agreed as to whether the Statute of Westminster implies the right of secession.

The fact is that Mr. Sastri and Mr. Gandhi believe in that implication and when South Africa and Ireland openly assert that right, no authority in London dares challenge it. Dominion Status does not, to use Gokhale's words, put any limit to the aspirations of our nation. We can, therefore, march together and if at all we are to part company, let it be after Dominion Status becomes an accomplished fact.

(b) Coming to the question of methods, the Congress feels that mere constitutional agitation is not enough. The British Government must be held mainly responsible for this attitude, because they make concessions only when it is just too late and yield to pressure which is not strictly constitutional. This also has been mainly responsible for the Liberals progressively losing their ground in the country. This is also why the Congress policy took an entirely different turn since 1920.

Indeed, the two currents of thought have been present in the country since the beginning of the century. From 1908 to 1916, the Liberals represented the Congress and the extremists abstained from that body. A fusion was effected at Lucknow which, however, proved short-lived. For, in 1920, again a split came, with only the position getting reversed. The Congress passed into the hands of the extremists, and the Liberals parted company. The rupture came on this main question: Whether non-co-operation, passive resistance and civil disobedience or any one of these should be adopted as a weapon to be put into the hands of the masses.

(To Be Concluded)

Labour Leaders Charge Govt. With Breach Of Neutrality

Alleged Assault On Residents In Naigaum Chawls: More Women Sign Appeal Demanding Release Of Arrested Leaders ...

That the plighted word of neutrality on the part of the Government was violated was the observation made by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar who addressed two mass rallies on Friday evening, at Sewri and Northbrook Garden.

Presiding over the rally at Sewri Mr. K. N. Joglekar said that the real fight of the workers would begin after the holidays. It was not the time to complain but to do their duty by their Union. They should strengthen their organisation in such a manner that the millowners would be forced to bend.

Referring to the alleged assaults at Naigaum Chawls by the police, he said they were illegal and complaint would be lodged in the higher quarters.

Miss Godavaribai Gokhale, addressing the workers said that they were not sufficiently bestirring themselves while on the other hand the "strike-breakers" were busy.

She appealed to the Congress to fall in line with the workers' cause.

Sunderabai, a woman worker addressing the gathering voiced the determination of the workers to carry on their fight till success was achieved.

Messrs. Nimbkar, Jambhekar, and Suryavamshi also spoke.

Nearly 400 women workers signed the appeal to the Governor to release their leaders at the Sewri meeting.

Mr. Mohamed Shahid presided over the Northbrook Garden meeting.

Mr. Nimbkar addressing the gathering said that the Government assured them that its policy in regard to the strike was one of neutrality, but the incidents at Naigaum Chawls was inconsistent with it. He would therefore request His Excellency to stop this unnecessary interference by the police.

Two strikers who, it is stated, were sitting on a bench at Suparibag Road were taken into custody by the police at about 9 p.m. bringing the total number of arrests for the day to 8.

It is reported workers from the bleaching department of the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla came out on Friday.

A restriction was imposed in a Chawl attached to the Jacob Sassoon Mill, through the issue of permits to the residents.

(For Earlier Reports See Page 13.)

"JUDGE US BY OUR DEEDS"

Sind Premier Declares Firm Faith In Hindu-Muslim Brotherhood

KARACHI, March 22.

"Judge my ministry by deeds" declared Mir Bunde Ali, Premier of Sind, addressing a representative gathering at a tea party at his residence. "I come from a family, noted throughout the province, for its non-communal feeling and I shall live up to my family's traditions," added Mir Bunde Ali.

Thanking the people of the Province, both the Hindus and the Muslims for the trust they had reposed in him by unanimously electing him as their leader, Mir Bunde Ali affirmed his faith in the brotherhood and fraternity of the Hindus and Muslims. He declared that the emergence of the Nationalist Party augured well for the future of the Province which sorely needed a period of mutual trust and fellow feeling.

Claiming that his Ministry was non-communal and fully Nationalist, Mir Bunde Ali said that the Ministry would observe the letter and the spirit of the terms of agreement mutually agreed to between the Hindus and the Muslims and work for communal harmony and mass uplift.

HINDU LEADER'S HOPES

Voicing the Hindu feeling, the Minister Nichaldas Vazirani said that the Hindus of the Province had tried one experiment but the events (Sukkur riots) of last November proved that it had miserably failed. The Hindus were now trying another method and if the fellow feeling exhibited in the last few days after the installation of Mir Bunde Ali's Ministry correctly indicated the trend of coming events, the Hindus of the Province had nothing to feel sorry; on the contrary they had everything to thank for.

Mr. Nichaldas expressed the opinion that the Sukkur riots were largely attributable to unimaginative handling by Ministers, who did not understood the mass mind and hoped that the presence of Ministers having a hold on the masses in the present Ministry would go a long way to ensure peace, security and prosperity throughout the province.

Mr. Bhojraj Ajwani, Sukkur, the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Nationalist Leader also addressed the gathering, wishing the Ministry of the province a bright future.—A. P.

Congress Move Against New Sind Ministry

KARACHI, March 21.

The 'United Press' learns that Sind Congress leaders including the members of the Congress Assembly Party discussed with Sardar Vallabbhai Patel at Ramgarh Sind Ministerial affairs with particular reference to the formation of the new League-Hindu Coalition Ministry.

After examining the conditions it was decided that the Congress Assembly Party should call upon the new Ministry to appoint a tribunal into the Sukkur (Manzilgah) disputes and implement other terms before the Assembly meets on March 26.

In case of failure of the Ministry to carry out the terms of the Congress Party the latter would be free to take any step and will not keep itself bound by its previous decision of lending moral support to the Ministry.

It is understood that a motion of no-confidence against the new Ministry has been given notice of by Mr. Usman Soomro, and will be taken up in the Assembly on March 26.—United Press.

Keen Contest

KARACHI, March 21.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has invited nominations from the intending candidates to contest the seat in the Sind Legislative Assembly made vacant by Mr. Jamshed Mehta.

Besides the Congress there are as many as four more candidates, who also propose to contest the by-election.—A. P.

Sind Assembly Business

KARACHI, March 22

Three days March 27 to 29 have been fixed for Government bills in the forthcoming Assembly Session. These bills which had already been published by the Allah Buksh Ministry, include the joint electorate bill, the marketing and the Holy Quran bill.—A. P.

Mussoorie

Get away from the Heat of the Plains

AND ENJOY THE COOL MOUNTAIN BREEZES!

From 1st March to 31st October 1940, I, II, Inter and III Class SIXTY-day Rail-cum-Road Return Journey Tickets will be issued from Bombay V.T., Poona, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra Cantt., Jhansi, Nasik Road and Muttra Junction, to Mussoorie, *via* Dehra Dun.

Details from Station Masters of the Stations named above or from the Information Bureau, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.

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MUTT AND JEFF—And Now I Ask You, Isn't Jeff Some Chicken? By BUD FISHER,

YES, YOU SEE WE HAVE A LITTLE GIRL HERE WHO NEEDS THE KIND ATTENTIONS OF A NURSE UNTIL WE CAN LOCATE HER PARENTS!
A LITTLE GIRL? OH, HOW LOVELY! I'M SIMPLY CRAZY ABOUT LITTLE GIRLS!
I COULD JUST KISS AND CUDDLE THEM ALL DAY LONG!
QUICK, GO IN THE CLOSET, HONEY!
COME WITH ME AND I'LL SHOW YOU THE LITTLE GIRL!
OH, I'M REALLY ANXIOUS TO SEE HER!
HELLO-o-o
12-16

Our Readers' Views

Mr. Jinnah's Thesis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah's amazing thesis that "Western democracy is totally unsuited for India" is likely to cause great stir among the students of constitutional law. Though necessarily, I do not take it as an assault on the national-minded Indians, nevertheless, definitely it does assault the conceptions of democracy.

There is no nation in the world religiously and culturally so divided as Switzerland. In that country there exist as many religious and cultural groups as there are faiths and major nations in Europe. Still 'A 1 Democracy' obtains in Switzerland. Similarly "A 2 Democracy' prevails in U. S. A., a nation packed up with people of different faiths and nationalities. This factual evidence unmistakably goes to show that democracy is the only form of government that meets the requirements of heterogeneous countries.

Democracy scores one major advantage over all other bodies politic in that it does not require agreement among the people upon 'fundamentals'. By 'fundamentals' I mean religion, culture and property. Most of the English jurists, whose views it seems, dominate Mr. Jinnah lay stress upon agreement on fundamentals as an essential condition for working democracy. But we ignore (Mr. Jinnah ought not to have ignored) the fact that they have before their eyes a parliamentary system of democracy only. I do admit that parliamentarianism a type of democracy in which a bear majority party, after getting victory at the polls, is likely to proceed with extreme measures, would cause much harm to heterogeneous nations. Human mind is such that the extreme measures, the Congress Governments proceeded with, are likely to strike a note of alarm among the minority communities; and hence, I suppose, the outburst of Mr. Jinnah and the like.

I should like to remind Mr. Jinnah that parliamentarianism is only a species and not a genius. When we talk of Western democracy, many a time, the fact that there are two species of democracy, namely, constitutional and parliamentary, goes unheeded. Being well acquainted with parliamentarianism, we take it as the only form of democracy. I did not expect such a short-sighted view from a man of Mr. Jinnah's eminence. Often we forget the fact that both in Switzerland and U. S. A., the executive which introduces proposals in the Legislature is distinct and separate. In both these countries constitutional democracy and not parliamentarianism is at work. At the time of framing our constitution by the Constituent Assembly, the representatives will, of course, undoubtedly examine all the cons and prons of democracy and I am sure that constitutionalism, with certain modifications necessary to meet Indian requirements will lower down the pan of the balance. What is required is that public interest should be made supreme over pretty personal considerations. If constitutional democracy is not resorted to, the only alternative that is in store for us is foreign domination, and, in the absence of that, dictatorship of one of the groups, religious, cultural or economic.—Yours, etc.

D. R. SAMANT.

Paradise Of The Living

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What would you do, if you were king? What would I do, if I were king. If I were king, I would:—

Ban graft out of politics, and profit out of war:

Establish non-sectarian homes for orphans, and the children of needy, negligent and irresponsible parents:

Pension artists, sculptors, poets and those who work for the moral and cultural progress of the world:

Subsidize bands, choirs and operatic ventures to promote community happiness and culture:

Stop the circulation of lurid and suggestive magazines, and purge libraries and bookstalls of filthy literature:

Prohibit sex instruction in schools and colleges, and leave it to the discretion of parents and physicians:

Impose discipline in schools and colleges, and educate youth in the value of the better things of life:

Inculcate the habit of work and the dignity of labour:

Cancel all minimum wage laws, and give everyone a chance to work:

Grant universal suffrage to adults of good-will and sane mind, and grant employers one extra vote for each adult maintained in full time employment:

Grant every farmer exemption from confiscation, for debt or taxes, of his home and five acres of land:

Give the farmer what he desires most, i.e., a square deal and to be left alone:

Tax luxuries and free necessities from all imposts and taxes:

Deport undesirable aliens, and encourage the entry of artists, scientists and intellectuals of all nations:

Encourage individual initiative, and stop Government interference with, and competition in, industry:

Guarantee individual liberty and initiative from all materialistic encroachments:

Strive to build a new spirit in the hearts of men—a new ideal—a dream of a world purged of international intrigue and diplomatic jarfon—a world released forever from the obsession of warfare, industrial strife and international struggle—a world of justice and fellowship for everyman, irrespective of colour, race or creed.

And, so, in place of economic chaos and universal suffering, would be created a Paradise of the Living.—Yours, etc.

F. E. BURNHAM,
Brigadier-General.

Halcyon Hot Spring,
Arrow Lakes, B.C.

"No Vestige Of Democracy"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The speech of Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, president of the second Nizam Karnatak Conference, as reported by your correspondent is likely to give rise to misunderstandings, about the constitutional reforms recently announced in Hyderabad State. Mr. Janardan Rao while admitting that "the immediate demand and may not be attainment of responsible Government" complained that the reforms were far from the cherished hopes and aspirations of the people.

Responsible government, of late, has been subjected to a number of interpretations not two of which can agree on the essentials. A Government which is conscious of its responsibilities towards the people and acts in their interests may be considered to be a responsible government in the real sense of the term. A Government responsible to the people and composed of their representatives—the main desideratum being the votes—will be advocated by the advanced politicians. Though voting is considered a correct index of public opinion, the famous words of Schiller that 'votes should be weighed and not counted' still holds good.

When Democracy of the idealistic has not succeeded in British India after persistent efforts of three decades and there is a sharp cleavage of majority and minority interests, is it reasonable to expect an Indian State suddenly to develop an idealism over-night to satisfy the political cravings of a few interested people?

It has taken British India over thirty years to evolve the process of decentralisation, and it will take a fewer years if not as long a time for similar progress to be achieved in the States.

Critics of Indian States often overlook the fact that the reforms have necessarily to be adapted to the local conditions and aspirations of the people and not directed from outside.

The new constitutional reforms in Hyderabad have been misinterpreted by these people to suit whatever purpose may be in their minds, and have been condemned as fascist in character merely because the principle of representation on basis of interests is incorporated in them. The Constitutional reforms of Hyderabad do not put the State before the people. They embrace within their scope every conceivable interest. They are intended for all classes of State subjects and depend for their success upon the co-operation of the nobles, the middle-class people, the agriculturists, the industrialists, the commercial and banking interests, liberal professions and women. The Hyderabad reforms do not by any means mark the end of constitutional progress. They are only a beginning towards greater progress and this has been proved by the various legislations and measures enacted, in recent years, for the benefit of the agriculturists and the poor. The people who talk loudly of Democracy are those who have found the exploitation of the poor a difficult matter in the face of the money-lenders' act and the Land Alienation Act, and are evidently striving for a 'responsible government' which will legalise aggrandisement and usury in the name of democracy.

One may be permitted to wonder if democracy encourage communalism and provincialism in all their pernicious aspects. If it does not, there is something radically wrong with those upholders of responsible government when they speak on behalf of Karnatak, Maharashtra and Hindudom. In discussing matters which are purely of interest to the people of the State. If provincialism and Communalism are to be given importance in the consideration of Hyderabad's progress, the State will have to add to its own internal problems those of British Indian provinces with all their parochial and sectarian feelings and prejudices.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. P.

Zetland's Boomerang

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Zetland finds it necessary to parade the squat, smug idol of "trusteeship" again before the eyes of British people, believing that this idol still exerts a supernatural influence on their minds. What is "trusteeship"? Is it the right to meddle in other people's affairs so that you keep your own financing class—who happen to control the State—in good humour? Is it the right of a handful of demagogues to keep three hundred and sixty million inhabitants of a sub-continent in a perpetual state of depersonalized, defenceless, dependence? Is it the right of British Imperialism to impose upon Indians, who are racially, culturally, and politically different from the British, a form of Government that has kept many of us admiring our shackles? Is trusteeship the right of domination in opposition to the clearly expressed will of the majority and all but one minority?

Let us look at Lord Zetland's claim that Britain is India's trustee from the point of view of legal morality. By law no man can be appointed as trustee of his interests clash with those of the trust. It is accepted as a working principle that adverse interests be considered sufficient ground to disqualify a person from trusteeship. Do the financial interests of Britain's ruling class not clash violently with India's nationalist interests? India demands complete independence and the right to work out her own destiny. The British ruling class desires to keep Britain in such a position that they can respectably exploit India economically and politically regardless of the national deterioration, the cultural and moral emasculation that has been and must be result of any foreign rule in India.

Why do British diplomats confuse their people by deliberately perverting the meanings of words? Can the word 'trusteeship' ever be applied to imperialist domination? Is there enough 'reciprocity' of material, moral, cultural or national gain to make the British connection with India mutually desired and mutually desirable? Imperialism implies that the balance sheet be in favour of the ruling race, that the ruled look on aghast at their share of the debits. British imperialism in relation to India has been a policy of control largely by capitalistic colonization. It has put its trust in superior diplomacy and superior armed strength. With skilled sophistry the notion has been made popular that as superiority enabled a race to service, survival was a God-given proof of superiority.—Yours, etc.,

CYRIL MODAK,
Associate Secretary,
(All-India Council of Indian Christians).

Less Litigation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It seems that the volume of the Civil and Criminal litigation in N. Canara District is shrinking and so the District Judge has not got sufficient work to occupy him. As a result of this, it seems that a suggestion is made to him that he should hear some of the First Class civil suits pending before the First Class Sub-Judge at Karwar. In answer to this the District Judge has made a proposal to the Bombay High Court that for some reasons it is not desirable that he should be made to hear such suits but that some three neighbouring Talukas from the Dharwar District, namely, Bankapur, Hangal and Kalghatgi should be severed from that District and included in the jurisdiction of the Sirsi Sub-Judge's Court and the criminal work also of these talukas should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Karwar Sessions Division so that an additional two months work may be found for him.

It is not only in Karwar that litigation is shrinking day by day but it is the same experience everywhere. In Dharwar District, too, we have the same problem to tackle. If Hangal, Hirekerur and Bankapur (Shiggaon) talukas be taken away and joined to Sirsi Court, the Sub-Judge there and the District Judge at Karwar may have two more months' work to occupy them but what about the poor sub-Judges at Haveri (Hangal), Hubli (Bankapur) and Dharwar (Kalghatgi) and the Dharwar District and Sessions Judge? These unfortunate officers will have their occupations gone and they may in turn cast their eyes upon their nearest neighbours and claim to pluck talukas from Belgaum and Bijapur judicial jurisdictions.

If we consider the proposal from the point of view of the litigant public of the three Talukas concerned the result will be seen to be worse. The Courts at Haveri and Hubli are connected to Dharwar by rail and Tangal, Bankapur and Kalghatigi are served by the motor buses and are within about 25-30 miles from the Court houses. If these talukas are joined to Sirsi Court, and are further joined to Karwar for appeal and Sessions work, to cover a hundred miles road in the monsoon above ghat and across the dense forest in the heavy pouring rains will be abominable and an entirely new experience to the dry land litigants and their witnesses exposing them to the rigour and whim of the elements and the attack of wild animals and fevers, etc. The poor litigants' already prohibitive heavy costs will terribly increase without any counter-balancing advantage. And all this for meeting the need of a District Judge to supply him with work for sixty days in the year!! It is therefore suggested that the High Court will shelve the proposal of(the Karwar District Judge.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN GADAG.

Dharwar.

Drugs Bill 1940

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long expected Drugs Bill in now on the legislative anvil. Nearly a decade has passed since the Drugs Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Col. Chopra submitted their report recommending some immediate steps to be taken by the Central Government in regard to the control of import, manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs as well as of the profession of Pharmacy in general. The Governmental machinery move slowly and it has been no exception even in such vital matter as this which affects the public health of India.

The Bill that has emerged out of the archives of the Central Government, strangely enough, offers a marked contrast to the recommendations of the Chopra Committee in some of its important details and as such it merits some comments. The Bill proposed to create a Central Technical Advisory Board whose function will be, to advise the Central and Provincial Governments in matters relating broadly to the import, manufacture, trade, analysis and standardisation of drugs in general and also to the proper functioning of the Central Laboratory. But the personnel of the Board offers a sad contrast to that originally recommended by the Committee. Manned mainly by the "ex-officio" members it will reflect and represent the opinion of only one type of specialist, viz., that of the medical profession alone. We do not for a moment like to belittle the competency of the personnel as to whose vast experience in their respective spheres there cannot be but one opinion, but what we are afraid of that in these days of specialisation it will be impossible for the Board, as at present constituted, to deal efficiently with the complex problems that it shall have to face demanding specialised knowledge on different branches of science. Although it is vested with power to appoint sub-committees to tackle with problems of specialised nature, but the selection of proper persons in proper places is in itself very difficult requiring more or less a thorough grasp of the problems which it may not be possible for people specialised in different branches of science to possess so, a danger of appointing misfitting experts in the sub-committees for want of a proper understanding is not altogether shut out.

If the Government want business from such a Board to the best interest of the country it must bring it in line with the practice in other civilized countries who are admittedly more experience and far ahead than ourselves. We look up to the Board not only to control the drug trade and manufacture which are in the most deplorable state at the present moment, but also to guide in matters of utilization of the indigenous raw materials with a view to make the country self-supporting to frame India's own Pharmacopoeia, to evolve its methods of preparation, assay and manufacture suited to the climatic conditions of the country and give a lead in the matter of drug research on modern lines.

It is always wise to profit by other's experiences if they are available. In all other countries where such an institution exists it is not reserved as a monopoly of a particular group of specialists or a particularly favoured profession, but it is manned by people specialising in different spheres, for example, chemists, pharmacists, medicalmen, industrialists, etc., in sufficient numbers. If the Government is really earnest in improving the condition of the drug trade and industry of the country it must give sufficient representation to the pharmacists, chemists, botanists, etc., whose contributions in this direction have in the past been very valuable, even in this country where facilities for work in these lines do not appear to be sufficient.

The composition of the Board evidently indicates that too much importance has been attached to the medical profession in general and pharmacology in particular, while chemists and pharmacists have been practically left out. We do not quite follow the idea behind such a choice so far a sour information goes, chemists and pharmacists are represented in an over-whelming majority in such roars elsewhere, even on the face of the fact that medical and pharmacological researches are more advanced there than in India. Original investigations in pharmacology is still in its state of infancy and is mainly confined to the most elementary qualitative aspects. The quantitative, statistical and pharmaco-dynamic aspects being still unknown in this country. The few pharmacologists available here do not appear to be as much equipped as scientists in many other branches where high specialisation has been the characteristic feature. The contributions of chemists in particular in this country have, for some reason or other, been many and varied, and the high standard of work rendered by them have been well-recognised, while the same cannot be said of pharmacology whose researches have just begun. Under the circumstances it will not be wise on the part of the Government to shut the chemists and the pharmacists out in matters of such vital importance. There appears to be no dearth of competent chemists who have taken up pharmaceutical or biological chemistry as their special subject of investigation and whose contributions have been known to be valuable and even recognised abroad. Moreover, some of the Indian Universities have already opened faculties for the study of pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry while others are waiting for the enactment of a Pharmacy Act. We therefore, fail to see the reasons for monopolising the Board for Pharmacologists and medical men in particular when qualified chemists, some with foreign qualifications in Pharmacy are available in this country, who may really be assets to this Board in its initial stage.

The next point in the Bill requiring modification is the uniformity of legislation throughout the provinces. The Bill empowers the Provincial Governments to frame their own rules in the matter, but it is highly desirable that the corresponding measures of the Central and Provincial Governments should be similar in scope and application, and that the Act should operate simultaneously in all the units of British India and the States. Schedules for standards should be uniform for both imported and manufactured drugs, otherwise the purpose of the Act will be defeated. It may be remembered that in order to achieve this object all the Provincial Governments unanimously requested the Central Government through their respective legislatures to frame the Bill accordingly.

The Bill being enacted to ensure the purity and proper standard of drugs, both imported or manufactured, and as such there should be no provision in the Bill to allow import or manufacture of drugs below standard, or to give a preferential treatment by exemption from any of the clauses of the Bill. In fact we see no point in shifting the responsibilities to the Provincial Governments as in that case there is a risk of heterogeneity being cropped up as a result of non-uniform measures that are bound to follow. The Central Advisory Board, properly constituted and having the confidence of the Provincial Governments as well as the public will, we think, ensure the efficiency of work all the more.

Another point, we like to mention in this connection is that along with the enforcement of the Drugs Act the Central Pharmacy Act be also enacted, as these two Acts are inseparable and complimentary to each other. One without the other is almost meaningless and unknown in any other part of the globe. In order to make the thing a success in the interest of public health of India the Government should do well to visualise this aspect as a whole and not in part as it is at present going to be.—Yours, etc.,

P. DAS.
Organising Secretary.
Bengal Pharmaceutical Assoc.

War And Indian Industrial Development

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—That India, standing as she is at the threshold of an era of industrial regeneration, must exploit to the full the opportunities provided by the present war, is the opinion of Mr. V. Sundaramurthy Mudaliar, a leading businessman and owner of chrome mines in Mysore State. It is his proposal that a Conference of Industrialists should be convened to consider all aspects of this question. As a mine owner, he has provided the economists of our country this ore of an idea and invites the economic brains of the country to subject it to their mental metallurgical operations and extract the metal. Let us now wash and clean this lump of ore and apply acid tests and try to estimate the percentage of the true metal in it.

To consider Mr. Sundaramurthy Mudaliar's proposal in its proper background, one must hark back to a press statement issued him earlier in which he deplored the resignation of Congress Governments on the ground that by so doing they have missed the present golden opportunities for the industrial advancement of our country. This incidentally implies that popular Governments in India can do what bureaucratic Governments cannot in this field a political conclusion that Mr. Mudaliar did not apparently mean to arrive at. This also indicates that Mr. Mudaliar could see only the economic policy of the Congress Governments but could not appreciate their political mission which was achievement of Swaraj for which they accepted office, and precisely for which they rejected it, too. The issue of industrial development of our country, great as it is, is but secondary to the issue of the country's freedom. That political emancipation is a necessary prelude to economic regeneration is the opinion of economists like Harold Laski, Sir M. Visvesvaraya and others. It is on this account that such a redoubtable champion of India's industrialisation like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is also the President of the National Planning Committee, himself advocated the resignation of the Congress Ministries. But let us not pursue this point further as Mr. Mudaliar has unwittingly testified to the remarkable ability for and soundness of the industrial policy of the Congress Governments by deploring their resignations.

Now to the economic aspect of the question. Mr. Mudaliar must not overlook the fact that to create an unhealthy boom in industries by exploiting wartime opportunities is not always a sound policy, and sometimes definitely disastrous. At the cessation of war, which may come about at any time without sufficient previous intimation to enable the necessary economic readjustments, the whole fabric of such industries, based only on ephemeral and extraordinary wartime necessities, is bound to collapse suddenly like a house of cards, and seriously aggravate the adverse economic consequences of war. A scheme for national industrialisation, planned ahead for years and designed to maintain a harmonious equipoise between demand and supply irrespective of abnormal conditions, requires more firm and favourable auspices than the vagaries of wartime opportunities.

India's economic position to-day is anamalous. Her Government has made her a belligerent country, and her fate is truckled to that of the British Commonwealth; but her part in the present war is only supply of the sinews of war. She has none of the intense industrial activity that characterises the economic condition of a country at war; more than that, she has positive handicaps like the extreme restriction of her foreign market, drastic curtailment of her trade facilities, complete closure of her machinery imports, highly increased freight on exports, etc. Thus India suffers from all the evil consequences of belligerence without its advantages.

The All-India Industries Conference whose last session met in Mysore, which represents the Government interest in the matter, and the National Planning Committee which symbolises the Indian popular aspiration for an industrial planning are already well ahead in the field and the peculiar wartime opportunities for promotion of industries must be surely receiving due attention at their hands. The idea of calling for a separate convention for this purpose is therefore superfluous at the moment and may be shelved.—Yours, etc.,

G. KRISHNA RAO.

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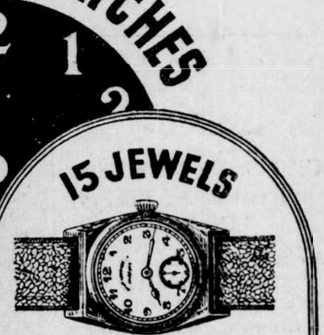

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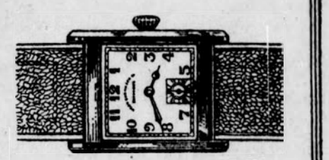

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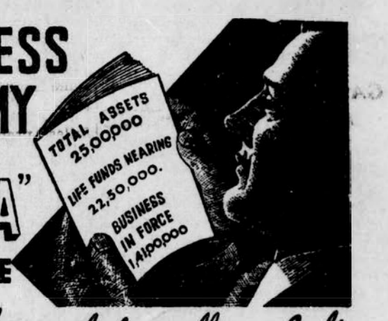

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FILM FARE For The HOLIDAYS

"Union Pacific" Again!

Cecil B. De Mille Film Revived At The Capitol

A cast topped by Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea, the heroic story of the building of America's first transcontinental railroad and some of the biggest epic scenes Cecil B. De. Mille has ever filmed combine to make C.B.'s newest offering, "Union Pacific," revived at Capitol an impressive work of many a season.

The two principals of the story, played by Miss Stanwyck and McCrea, are Mollie Monahan and Jeff Butler: she the lusty, joyous daughter of a Union Pacific engineer and the mascot of the railroad-builders, he a handsome troubleshooter sent out by Washington when trouble-makers threaten the construction of the road. Their whirlwind romance is in keeping with the mad peace of the times in which it took place. At the "end of track," the brawling town that moves ever Westward, Jeff meets his biggest problem in Sid Campeau (Brian Donlevy), who has been hired to delay the building of the "U.P." by a Chicago financier who hopes to profit by selling the stock short. Campeau uses every means to carry out his plan. He operates a dance-hall and gambling den at "end of track" to distract the workers, stirs up Red Indians to attack the rail-roads and even robs a pay-train at a crucial moment. His successive defeats at the hands of Jeff and his comrades provides a thrilling struggle that lasts throughout the picture. Jeff's romance with Mollie is complicated by Dick Allen (Richard Preston), an adventurer in league with Campeau and in love with the girl. Although the good-natured Mollie even marries him to save his life at one point, his own folly carries him out of the way and finally clears the track for Jeff.

Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific", revived at the Capitol.

MORNING SHOWS AT CAPITOL

The Capitol is holding morning shows during the holidays at 10-30 a.m. On Saturday, "Texas Rangers" with Fred McMurray and Jack Oakie; On Sunday an entire new programme of Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony Cartoons and on Monday "The Buccaneer" with Fredric March and Franciska Gaal.

BY OUR FILM CRITIC

Dieterle's 'Hunchback' Is Human!

Latest Version Of Hugo's Classic At New Empire

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" did not need a special lunch in the Governor's Pavilion at the Cricket Club to commend itself to the public. Despite this lunch and the speeches and the special preview it is significant to find that the privileged Press only dismisses the picture with a "By all means go and see this film", on par with the latest Andy Hardy picture while a second-rate Wild West thriller is recommended for our "must be seen" list.

ART AND DOLLARS

This critic saw the film at its general opening on Thursday afternoon and it did not need a lunch for him to find out that here was a truly great film, as remarkable in its technical perfection and spectacular effects, as it is touching in its human appeal and pathos. I wonder, indeed, if the people who are distributing, exhibiting or advertising this film really realize its true worth beyond the fact that it cost two million dollars to produce. As if art like "Hunchback of Notre Dame" could be judged in terms of rupees, annas and pies!

BOUQUET FOR DIETERLE

To appreciate the true greatness of this film you have to know who directed it. (Unfortunately, according to the cock-eyed publicity methods of our film magnates, the name of the creator—and a director is nothing if not the creator of the film—is given the least prominence while even most insignificant little chorus girl is boosted. To William Dieterle goes the *credit for raising* the level of R. K. O. Radio pictures from the infamous "Gungadin" and the inconsequential "Bachelor Mother" to the heights of artistic achievement in "The Hunchback."

DEMILLE OUT-DEMILLED!

From William Dieterle, the inspired idealist, who created such purposeful masterpieces as "Louis Pasteur," "Emile Zola," "Blockade" and "Juarez" one does not expect a film in the tradition of Cecil B. De Mille, a master *par excellence*, of the purely spectacular films. And yet Dieterle has actually out-De-Milled Demille in the recreation of the exciting, turbulent atmosphere of 15th century Paris.

Then there is Charles Laughton's characterization of the Hunchback—monstrous, yet human, compelling pity and compassion by its very grotesqueness. A truly great histrionic achievement, not for the make-up alone which needed little original genius, but for the way in which he wins for the deformed character the sympathy of the audience.

WARM HUMANITY

But more than anything else, what raises this film above the common run of screen spectacles is the warm glow of humanity which Dieterle has infused into the Victor Hugo classic. To this is given a democratic bias, carefully drawing inspiration for the present from the events of the past, and beautiful, elegantly chiselled dialogue that gives to the picture a tremendous social significance and almost a literary flavour.

It is against the background of the 15th century France—the prevalent superstitions, the poverty of the masses, the Beggars' Guild, the Feast of Fools, the persecution of the Gypsies, the growing social and political importance of the printing press—that Hugo painted the fascinatingly grotesque portrait of "The Hunchback". In Dieterle's hands the character emerges as a symbol of elemental simplicity, lost in the incomprehensible maelstrom of the world, misunderstood, ill-treated and oppressed, ugly and eternal like the gargoyles of the Church of Notre Dame!

WHY?

The average cine-goer will see this film for its magnificent dramatic sweep and powerful characterizations, the discriminating one will see it again to grasp its finer details and to be inspired by its underlying humanity.

I take this opportunity to protest against the manner in which film critics of several Indian nationalist papers were deliberately ignored on the occasion of the special preview of the picture held for the Press. One would like to know: why?

K. A. ABBAS.

STAR OF THE WEEK

Charles Laughton as "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" at the New Empire.

A. B. C. OF FILMS FOR HOLIDAYS

AMUSING . . . . "Ardhangi" (in Marathi) at the New West End.
BARUAESQUE . . . . "Zindagi" at Minerva.
BEAUTIFUL . . . . "Lady Of The Tropics" at the Broadway.
CLASSICAL . . . . "Hunchback Of Notre Dame" at the Broadway.
COLOURFUL . . . . "Gulliver's Travels" at the Eros.
DARING . . . . "Naked Truth" at Krishna.
DEVOTIONAL . . . . "Gorakhnath" (Marathi) at the Central.
ENTERTAINING . . . . "Kangan" at the Roxy.
EXCITING . . . . "Destry Rides Again" at Regal.
PROLETARIAN . . . . "Mud" at the Pathe.
REVIVAL . . . . "Union Pacific" at the Capitol.
SEASONAL . . . . "Holi" at the Opera House.

SPIRIT OF EASTER

as represented by Lana Turner, M. G. M. starlet, who poses here with a sheaf of Easter lilies.

PICTURE HOUSES AND PAN CULT

J. C. Tribhuwan writes:—

The other day I had been to see a picture and read a notice for the picture-house public issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, requesting the people not to split wherever they please but to use the spittoons specialy provided for the purpose. Very few of the habitually "redlipped pan-eaters" seem to take any notice of it. Like an elephant squirting water through his trunk these people were directing their mouth-hoses against the floors, walls and even against the legs of the people in their front. I have seen many such 'criminals' spitting right on the Post boxes. Perhaps their red colour attracts them.

If the cinema-walls really want to co-operate with the Commissioner of Police in making the public sanitation conscious they should not sublet any portion on the premises for a pan-shop.

Tribute To "Admi"

N. S. Raman writes:—

What one should appreciate the most in "Admi" is the cultured direction. There are scenes of prostitutes, etc., where chances for coarseness are many, but in this film in spite of that there is nothing vulgar, either in action or conversation. At the same time one is able to well realise the sordid aspects of the life depicted. It surely requires congratulation that the film serves the purpose for which it is destined without any vulgarity of action or conversation in the scenes.

Mickey and June Preisser in "Judge Hardy And Son" at Metro.

IN "DESTRY RIDES AGAIN"

Marlene Dietrich Fights

Streamlined "Western" Thriller At The Regal

A new Marlene Dietrich, vastly improved and bearing little resemblance to her previous appearances, except in glamorous beauty, returned to the screen yesterday when Universal's "Destry Rides Again" opened at the Regal Theatre.

Miss Dietrich's almost startling transformation features a picture notable in many other respects, chief among these being the presence of James Stewart, one of the screen's foremost male stars, who plays the title role opposite Marlene. Together they had a supporting cast including such prominent favourites as Mischa Auer, Charles Winninger, Brian Donlevy, Irene Hervey, Una Merkel, Warren Hymer, Allen Jwnkins, Samuel S. Hinds, Billy Gilbert and many others.

"Destry" was directed by George Marshall, a veteran of many great western pictures, of the past.

As the star entertainer in the Last Chance Saloon, Miss Dietrich has a role that marks a drastic change from her recent performances. Marlene sings to the cowboys and miners such tunes as "Little Job," "You've Got That Look" and "The Boys in the Back Room." She cheerfully connives at crooked card games dances the Virginia reel and makes violent love to Stewart, and climaxes it all by a fist-fight with Una Merkel. The rough-and-tumble conflict is undoubtedly the greatest feminine fist-fight ever put on the screen and is destined to rank as the be-skirted counterpart of the great fight in "The Spoilers." The scene near the end of the picture in which hundreds of the women in the town, armed with the rolling-pins, wreck the Last Chance saloon is another highlight scene in a story that has excitement from start to finish.

Essentially a conventional "Western" thriller—streamlined version—"Destry Rides Again" is a rattling good film for the adult audiences.

Old Glories Revived!

Daily Change Of Programme At Broadway

It is part of the Broadway tradition to specialise in holiday programmes. This Easter Season, for instance, Broadway has arranged to revive an outstanding film every day; so that, so far as film fare is concerned, many will find the Broadway offering them all they need during the holidays.

From to-day (Saturday) to Friday next, the Broadway will present a series of seven Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer hits.

In their serial order, the pictures are; "The Great Ziegfeld" starring William Powell, Myrna Loy and Louise Rainer; "Mata Hari", the great spy drama co-starring Greta Garbo and Ramon Novarro; "Trader Horn", the collossal jungle epic; "Swiss Miss" and "Sons of the Desert", two of the most outstanding Laurel-Hardy comedies; "Viva Villa," the Wallace Beery masterpiece; and, lastly, another Laurel-Hardy achievement, "Blockheads".

Bengal Also Votes For "Admi"

The following were chosen as the best ten pictures of 1939 by the Bengal Film Journalists Association:—

1. Admi. 2. Baradidi, 3. Jiban Maran 4. Pukar, 5. Bhabi, 6. Adhikar, 7. Rikta, 8. Sant Tulsidas, 9. Dushman, 10. Rajat Jayanti.

BEST PERFORMANCES:

Actor (Bengali) Pahari Sanyal in Baradidi. Actor (Hindustani and Other) Pahari Sanyal in Baradidi. Actress (Bengali) Sm. Chaya Devi in Rikta. Actress (Hindustani and Other) Sm. Shanta Hublikar in Admi.

BEST DIRECTION

Bengali Sj. Nitin Bose for Jiban Maran.

Hindustani and Other Sj. V. Shantaram for Admi.

Still More Of Chang

"Mysteries Of Pekin" At Excelsior

Several interesting dances and the "Indian Rope Trick"—It is a trick!—are the new features of Chang's new revue "Mysteries Of Pekin" which opened last night at the Excelsior.

This is the third week of the Chinese wizard and his "beauties" in Bombay and the crowded houses indicated that they are still popular.

"Flora Dora Can—Can," the hot Parisian dance; "In Old Spain" by Senoritas in beautiful shawls; "Feather Waltz" and "Cuban Rhumba" were some of the popular new dance items presented.

The girls in Chang's revue at the Excelsior.

Andy Hardy, Detective!

Latest Of The Series At Metro

Once again, "heart interest," comedy, thrills and drama mingle in "Judge Hardy and Son," latest of the Hardy Family series now showing at the Metro Theatre. The new story, laid entirely in the home town of Carvel, sees Andy Hardy turn amateur detective to help his father in a foreclosure case. It involves him with three pretty girls and consequent hilarious complications with his sweetheart, Polly Benedict. (It is this increasing pre-occupation of Andy Hardy with romantic pursuits that makes us wonder if these pictures are good for growing children. Surely school boys and school girls should not be taught to imitate Andy in his amorous adventures.) Then the mother of the family is stricken by illness. It is feared she will die. Andy turns from boy to man, inspires his father with a new courage and turns hero to pilot his sister across a raging flood to his mother's bedside. The mother recovers. Andy manages to extricate himself from the girl complications in his life and emerges triumphant and with the white tuxedo he had so long wanted.

George B. Seitz directed the family adventure with his usual deft human touch. Lewis Stone as the Judge has some unusually dramatic moments, including the good old "manto-man" talk with Andy, as played by Mickey Rooney, who rises to dramatic heights in the sequence where his mother's death is feared. Cecilia Parker is the pretty older sister, Fay Holden the wife and mother, and Sara Haden plays Aunt Milly. Ann Rutherford as Polly Benedict figures in several piquant episodes with Mickey. The three new charmers in Mickey's life are enacted by June Preisser, Martha O'Driscoll and Margaret Early, all very easy to look upon. An outstanding performance is given by Maria Ouspenskaya, eminent Russian actress of "The Rains Came" fame. Another interesting episode is between Mickey and Joe Yule his father. They play together for the first time in pictures "Judge Hardy and Son."

"GOOD-BYE, MR. CHIPS"

Best Picture In "Stars in Critics" Poll

Goodbye, Mr. Chips was the outstanding motion picture of 1939 and Robert Donat's performance in the title role of that film was the year's finest portrayal by an actor, as voted by one hundred Hollywood stars and featured players in the annual poll conducted by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

MICKEY ROONI, 1939'S TOP STAR A BOX-OFFICE

For the second successive year, Mickey Rooney, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star, in 1939 was America's leading box-office star, according to results of a nation-wide exhibitor vote in the annual "Leaders of the Motion Picture Industry" poll conducted by Showmen's Trade Review.

WHY H. G. WELLS SUPPORTS GOVT. IN WAR

FREEDOM AT PRESENT AND HOPE OF NEW ERA AFTER END OF CONFLICT

NEW DELHI: (By Mail).

The following talk by Mr. H. G. Wells specially recorded in London for All India Radio was broadcast from the Delhi Station.

I am not talking to-day as a British propagandist. I am not talking for the British Government or any government. I am speaking as a free citizen of the world. The British Government happens to be my government, that is to say it represents a lot of English-speaking people like myself. It is my government. It belongs to me. I do not belong to it. As a matter of fact I happen to be in opposition to it—in free and open opposition.

DEMOCRACY AND FASCISM.

I support my Government in this war, wholly and solely because it accords me this freedom of speech and because I believe it is doing its best now according to its lights to fight for this same freedom for me and for the sort of people who agree with me, not only in Britain but throughout the entire world. If the Governments of Britain and France and their allies are not fighting for just that, then this war is the silliest thing in history. But they are fighting for that, and I am talking now, instead of being dead or in a concentration camp as I should certainly be in a Communist or Totalitarian State.

We liberals believe that out of the horrors and stresses of the present time, a new world order can come. By the free thought, the free expression and the unrestrained activities of liberal-thinking men, not only in our combatant countries but in the neutral states and even more so in those overshadowed countries against which we wage this war, we hope to consolidate one single world-wide movement which will bring together our divided and conflicting governments in the establishment of a common World Peace. We are not fighting merely for our freedom, we are fighting for freedom throughout the whole world, we want no inconclusive half-settlements, and we had rather our governments went on fighting until that freedom is assured.

NEW DECLARATION.

We have been preparing a Declaration of the Rights of Man which can be made the basis of the common political activities of all liberal-thinking men from China to Peru. We are not beginning with Governments or Party movements. We are beginning with individuals. We want to induce people to declare for reasoned freedom everywhere. We want to make this Declaration we have in mind a new Magna Charta, a new Petition of Rights, a new Declaration of Independence and a new Declaration of the Rights of Man. This time it has to be a Declaration extended to the whole world, covering and protecting every man alive, so that we can say with a unanimous voice to those Governments, which—remember—we own and which do not own us: "Accept this, abide by this, and the way is open to a new world order, the commonwealth of mankind.

We do not want you to remain separate and sovereign, wasting the wealth of nature in rivalry and conflict; we want you to get together and frame a Federal governing body to this planet.

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SWADESHI RIFLES

What Indian Ordnance Factories Are Producing

Writing about ordnance factories in Bengal the "Tribune" says:

Every rifle used by Indian soldiers is made entirely in this country. Even machine-guns, howitzers and "nose caps", as respirators are called by soldiers are manufactured in India in large quantities. In fact, India arms her soldiers with weapons made by her own sons.

AMAZING PANORAMA

Almost all workers in these Houses of Wonder,—that is what ordnance factories are—are Indians who do every job from that of giving clumsy chunks of iron fire-baths to that of handling delicate instruments by which accuracy and exactitude of arms is finally tested before the weapons are sent out for use in the service. The officers paid a striking tribute to the intelligence, skill and devotion to duty displayed by their men. If India can produce such patient, hard working and intelligent band of workers as those who work in India's factories she need have no misgivings about her occupying her proper place on the industrial map of the world. These men would do honour to any country.

METAL FACTORY

The first factory is the 74-acre metal and steel factory which supplies steels and other material required by other ordnance factories. Its most important products are gun forgings, shell forgings, non-ferrous half wrought and materials for fuzes, primers, completed gun cartridge cases, brass and cupro-nickel cups etc. Some of these cups were exceedingly beautiful and it would have gladdened the heart of the Indian house-wife to possess them. To cope with this heavy and varied work the Factory is supplied with up-to-date plant, including two open hearth furnaces of 20 tons capacity, an electric ore furnace of 2 tons capacity, and a large rolling-mill which can roll material upto 6 inches diameter.

AN INFERNO

The steel and metal factory is divided into several shops, huge structures of bricks, cement and corrugated iron where burn flaming fires in mighty furnaces. They resound with the clang of giant hammers crushing down on mass of half-molten iron. Now and again a door of furnace is opened to reveal an hot inferno in which a great lump of iron is being heated. A little man, sweat pouring off his brow, pushes into the heart of the furnace a long pair of pincers and drags out the glowing mass. Later a kind of big rod descends and bores its way through it. One of the men, wearing just ordinary 'champals' suddenly appears and with the help of a narrow bar deftly lays the flaming mass of iron on the floor. The machine installed in the factories is a wonder; the greater wonder are these men who, armed with no heat-resisting equipment, dispose of huge slabs of red hot iron as though they were just ordinary bricks.

FIREWORKS

In another corner of the factory where steel is produced one witnesses a magnificent display of fireworks which would gladden the heart of any school kid to watch. These splash out from a furnace where metal is being subjected to treatment. At another place one sees a huge cauldron where molten iron is boiling like soup. Near it one finds liquid metal flowing from a furnace as lava from a volcano. In yet another place red hot billets are sliced with the ease with which butter is sliced in dairies.

RIFLE FACTORY

The rifle factory is situated next door. The Gun and Shell factory at Cossipore, 8 miles from Calcutta, is the best of Indian ordnance factories. Here there is the same wonder of machinery, the same devoted labour, if anything, on a larger scale. Every care is taken to see that the rifles supplied to Indian soldiers are of the utmost reliability. That is why every part of a rifle, and there are 116 component parts that go to make a rifle, is weighed and gauged, checked for this and for that, this process involving the inspection of a rifle during manufacture by means of no less than 2,000 gauges. Of what great magnitude is the task involved in the manufacture of rifles may well be imagined from the fact that a rifle consists of 116 component parts, requiring 2,000 operations, which are performed by 3,000 different tools. Almost all these operations are done by smart-looking youthful Indians.

Figures cannot be given, but this may be said that in India's ordnance factories to-day are being brought to birth vast quantities of rifles, shells and other weapons. The aim of the Ordnance factories appears to be to arm India's army with weapons made in India by Indians. It is difficult to say whether India can be self-sufficient in respect of her requirements of arms and armaments, but it appears that the ordnance factories, which are working at full pressure, will not let India's soldiers down.

Interesting Additions To Victoria And Albert Museum

The Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, in the course of his report says: The work of keeping the collection of specimens and its equipment in a state of perfect order and cleanliness was carried out as usual. As stated in the last year's Report improvement in arranging specimens, and labelling them was carried out as far as possible. The collection of pictorial views of Old Bombay was thoroughly overhauled and rearranged. Enlargements of nearly 70 photographs of old views of the City were made, and these have been now put up. Descriptive labels for the several pictures were revised and retyped, and put up in the respective frames with a view to providing ready reference to the visitor whilst he is looking at it, instead of his having to go through the pages of the Catalogue.

The following specimens were purchased during the year under report:—Two Enlargements of photographs of mezzotint pictures of the Durbar scenes of the Emperor Shah-Jehan. One Enlargement of a photograph of a mezzotint picture of a domestic scene of Aurangzeb's Court. Eight specimens of leather-work artistically embossed by students of the Theosophical School for boys at Benares. Two old specimens of copper-ware, one Devacha Khajna and the other an old Indian lamp. One old specimen of the image of the Goddess Annapurna. Twenty steel engravings of pictorial views of Himalayan scenery, sketches made a century back depicting the dress, mode of life, domestic surroundings, etc. of the old Gurkhas and other tribes living in the Himalayas. Six specimens of Kashmer work consisting of boxes, vases, etc., after the style of painting peculiar to Kashmer, showing the fauna and flora of the land and one Walnut-wood box, ornamented with traces of foliage skilfully carved. One specimen of a Hand-loom Carpet manufactured at the Bhavani Carpet Manufacturing Works.

Bhoranda Riot Casualties

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca) March 21.

One person is reported to have been killed and several others seriously injured in a riot that took place on Tuesday in the village Bhoranda in Tangibari police station over the possession of a plot of land.

A dying declaration of one of the injured persons was recorded at the Munshiganj Hospital.—United Press.

Our Ethiopian Letter

All Not Quiet In Abyssinia

Sporadic Fighting Still Continues

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, (By Mail).

The Italians are still refusing permission to those Indians who were forced to leave Ethiopia on orders of the British Consul General to return although nearly all the Arabs have returned having taken Italian passports from Assab and Mussawa side.

The Italians and Abbyssinian chiefs had entered into a truce and for about two and a half months no news of any fighting had arrived. The Italians were said to have asked the Ethiopian Chiefs to rule those parts of Shoa, which were under their jurisdiction, but suddenly we heard that fresh fighting had begun with vigour in three or four parts of the country. The fight started with an attack by the troops of Ras Aluba Arragai on several fronts. This fight has been continuously going on for some days now. Italians are using many railways from Dire-Dawa to Hawash and Matharra every day for sending up troops and provisions. From the other side of Addis-Ababa five battalions of Italian troops which were in camp at a place called Marco near Khambata were suddenly attacked. The reason is said to be that despite the Italian promise not to send troops outside Addis-Ababa, they had done so.

The third sudden attack was made near Managasha at a river called Mugair where the Italians have a few thousands of men engaged in making line for the use of the Government. They have a battalion and half of troops there.

The Italian Minister of Colonies came to Addis-Ababa lately by air and he made speeches asking the soldiers to be ready for any emergency.

GOVT. AID TO HAJ PILGRIMS

Haj pilgrims were sent from Djibouti at the expense of the French Government and many went at their own expense as well. The Chef-de-Politiques, of Djibouti went in person to Aden to arrange their passage. After the Haj ceremony they return on Friday afternoon and a grand reception awaited them. The Governor with his staff and hundreds of townspeople went to welcome them.

There is a small Moslem Indian Club in Djibouti, its anniversary fell on 1st Muharram, and invitations were sent to the Governor, General Officer Commanding and other important officers, British Consul and Vice-Consul and many non-officials as well.

There was no sign of any Colour bar. The Governor made a short speech. After refreshments, French and British national anthems were sung, all present standing.

CASE AGAINST RAJKOT WORKER

Defence Plea Of Electioneering

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, March 21.

Mr. Vrajlal M. Shukla, who is being tried by the Agency under the Defence of India Act, was brought before Capt. F. F. Pearson, Additional District Magistrate, when the final hearing of his trial took place on 20th March.

The Prosecution, in summing up, contended that the various proofs produced before the court were sufficient to convict the accused under Defence of India Act.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah, who led the defence, made out a very strong case for defence. He submitted that the accused made the speeches and issued leaflets, in question, not for the purpose of opposing or obstructing the efficient prosecution of the war. He did so, for election campaign, in contesting election as delegates to the Ramgarh Congress. The passages to which objection has been taken were not intended to create hatred against "the Government set up by Law in India". They were relevent facts necessary to be propagated before the voters, in order to explain the policy and programme on which the accused sought election. "The Defence of India Act," said the Defence Counsel, "has been specially designed, to deal with offences for direct opposition or obstruction in the efficient prosecution of the War". Ordinary offences, should therefore be dealt with by ordinary laws of the land; as these were capable of dealing with ordinary offences." The Magistrate, has reserved judgment.

States' People's Conference Programme

MAZHARPURI, March 21

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference met at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's camp at 3 this afternoon. Dr. Pattabhai Seetaramayya, Sheikh Abdullah and others also attended. The Committee discussed the question of reorganisation of the Research Bureau as also reorientation of the journals "The States People", to be henceforward edited by Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya. It was also decided to send workers to go round the States and collect materials for certain inquiries.—United Press.

MEDICAL AID TO HILL FOLK AND CATTLE

Services Of Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Himalayas

The Secretary, the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shyamala Tal, in the course of the 25th Annual Report of the Ashrama says:—

The Sevashrama was started in 1914 in the Vivekananda Ashrama, Shyamala Tal. It is situated at a height of 4,944 feet above sea-level, and at a distance of 11 miles from the nearest Railway Station of Tanakpur, R. K. Rly. Though the centre could have been set apart solely for meditation and other spiritual disciplines, it has ever been alert, since its very inception, in removing the sufferings of poor, sick hill-people in and around the locality.

Nestled in the deep Himalayan forests interspersed with groups of hamlets here and there, the Sevashrama has been the one and only source of medical relief to the helpless sufferers over a range of 30 miles.

The Sevashrama has already treated 40,818 patients in all.

The total number of patients treated during the year under review was double of the preceding year, and that of the indoor patients was nearly eight times, that is 132 in place of 17 of the preceding year.

A distinctive feature of the Sevashrama is the treatment given to dumb animals such as cows, bullocks and buffaloes, etc., when they suffer from wounds, worms and foot-and-mouth diseases.

We are in urgent need of Funds for the upkeep of the Sevashrama and a Permanent Fund of not less than Rs. 20,000.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted by Swami Virajananda, Secretary, the Ramakrishna Sevashrama Shyamala Tal, Sukhidhang, P. O., Dt. Almora, U. P.

SOUDI-ARABIA-IRAQ DISPUTE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail)

Unexpected momentous events are now happening in Arabia.

It is reported that a memorandum has been submitted by the Soudi-Arabia Government to the Iraq Government protesting that some clauses in the Treaty signed some years ago have not been fulfilled by the Iraq Government and there appears to be a misunderstanding in the explanation of the clauses of the Treaty under dispute.

It is further stated in the memorandum that Soudi-Arabia will find herself compelled to put an end to the Treaty unless the Iraq Government honours the Treaty in all its details.

It is reported that the Iraq Government is surprised at such an attitude because the clauses of the Treaty have been carried out in the proper way. It is further stated that only a few months ago the Iraq Government had sent her Foreign Minister heading a mission to Soudi-Arabia to settle this dispute and he had returned after having settled the matter. But unexpectedly the trouble again has arisen and the whole of Arabia and specially Egypt has been shocked at the latest developments. It is also feared that Soudi-Arabia may withdraw its Minister from Baghdad.

Prominent personalities in Egypt and Arabia are taking up the matter very seriously and most probably they will intervene in the matter with a view to an amicable settlement.

Emir Saud, the Crown Prince of Soudi-Arabia, will pay an official visit to the Qowait State very shortly. This visit is to be considered as a return visit to His Highness the Shaik of Qowait who visited His Majesty King Ibn Saud two months ago.

It is understood that Emir Saud will discuss with His Highness the possibility of establishing a warzone on the frontier of the two countries against any foreign attacks.

Nearly 150 members of his retinue with about 50 motor cars (two of which are equipped with wireless) will accompany the Emir.

CAPITAL APPRECIATION IN THE WAR BOON

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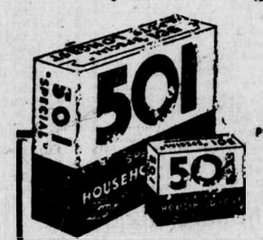

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RACING

Calcutta Season, A Success

Higgins Bags Most Stake Money: Finalist Gives Gwalior Rs. 72,000: Ermer Champion Jockey

The reputation of Calcutta as a racing centre was well maintained during the racing season of 1939-40. The greatest race-horses in India and Ceylon were seen on the Ellenborough track.

Finalist was again was the winner of most stake money. He earned Rs. 72,000 exclusive of the values of cups for H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's. Baqlava won for Mr. G N. Musry Rs. 60,000, Baqlava, however, was the sensation—horse of the season. Race fans still recall his most sensational victory in the King Emperors Cup, when he proved better than India's champion horse, Finalist. This was a remarkable race.

Among the owners H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior was the most fortunate. He collected Rs. 72,000, which, however, is Rs. 53,000 less than his stake money of the previous season.

Trainer H. Edwards had a great season at Calcutta. His horses caught the judges eye 26 times. Twenty second and 26 third places went to his animals. Captain J. W. Beedham places second among the trainers. His horses brought in Rs. 1,13,500.

Jockeys Ermer, Stead, Jones and Carr all were out for jockeys' honours. The first named finished on top with 17 wins, 14 seconds and 26 thirds in a total of 142 mounts and gave his patrons Rs. 1,09,750. R. W. Jones, who was not always in Calcutta, placed third, but he realized Rs. 1,27,000 stake money.

The best average, however, was returned by W. Sibbritt. He won 15 times placed second and third 18 and 11 times respectively. This was out of a total of 91 mounts. Sibbritt also had the distinction of winning the most prize money Rs. 1,49,700 for the owners who relied on him.

At Calcutta 106 races were won by outsiders. In 48 events the favourites obliged. Nine events went to join favourites. Second favourites were to the fore on 25 occasions.

The biggest dividend paid by the Treble Event during the season was Rs. 30,175, to a single ticket.

Season's Statistics

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Un-placed	Stakes won Rs.
Edwards, H.	26*	30	26	131	1,12,000
Beedham, Capt. J. W.	18	18	17	112	1,13,650
Kashi Charan Singh, J.	16	7	12	105	67,850
Clarke, J. G.	16*	7	8	54	59,400
Higgins, A.	15	23	16	124	99,275
Goswell, J. H.	14	16	12	99	1,69,250
Elliot, R.	12*	15	6	56	67,450
Bloss, C. F.	11	7	10	83	59,550
Varma, S. R.	8*	15	11	119	40,850
Connor, C.	8*	9	5	77	32,000
Wallace, R.	8	5	10	47	73,200
Gujadhur, A.	8	3	4	60	20,950
Ringstead, E.	7	7	11	49	45,000
Pratt, F. J.	5*	7	12	68	32,225
Wood, N.	3	8	3	12	59,750
Alford, T. D.	3	5	5	10	25,250
McGaffin, J.	3	4	4	41	13,250
Gujadhur, D.	3	4	1	31	10,100
Carleton C. H.	3	3	6	15	27,100
Thompson, J.	3	1	4	39	13,050
Riley, J. E.	3	0	1	15	26,500
Northmore, F. W.	2*	1	7	54	7,700
Williamson, T.	2	1	0	7	72,000
	1	0	1	16	2,450
Total:	158	186	192	1,424	12,49,800

N.B.—Values of cups must be added to the stakes won.

JOCKEYS.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Un-paced	Stakes won Rs.
Ermer, J. H.	17	14	25	85	1,09,750
Stead, A. C.	17*	12	11	94	81,225
Jones, R. H.	16*	16	8	54	1,27,200
Carr, W. H.	16*	5	12	90	77,075
Sibbritt W. J.	15	8	11	57	1,49,700
Sharp, J. F.	14*	21	21	78	1,02,950
Scanlan, W.	12*	8	2	40	82,075
Peacock F. S.	11*	5	5	58	32,925
Marland, W.	10	13	11	68	51,250
Scarlett, J. S.	8*	11	4	49	44,300
Adley C.	7	1	4	12	31,200
Higgins, J. H.	6	6	11	59	36,100
Bromley F. K.	6	4	3	45	41,100
Foy, J.	6	2	2	37	19,200
Raffaele, J.	5*	10	14	73	39,400
Burn, T.	5	1	2	33	36,750
Morley, R. G.	4	9	11	59	36,550
Southey, H. G.	4	4	7	75	16,950
Malone, F.	4*	2	2	3	18,600
Lott, L. S.	3*	4	2	60	19,000
Rook, B.	2	10	3	25	41,450
Tait, J. H.	2	5	4	70	17,650
Brown, C.	2	4	2	36	9,650
Jackson, W. H.	2	1	2	8	7,800
Scanlan, N.	1	4	2	15	9,100
Baker, W. H.	1	3	6	42	8,750
Ralston, W.	1	3	4	49	9,300
Field, F. R. T.	1	0	0	8	2,500

N.B. Values of cups must be added.

OWNERS

	1st	Times 2nd	3rd	Stakes won. Rs.
Gwalior, Maharaja Scindia of	2	1	0	72,000
Musry, Mr. G. N.	2	0	0	60,000
Ezra, Sir David	6	5	6	54,550
Bagree, Mr. N. D.	9	4	3	58,600
Bhatter, Mr. S. K.	13*	4	4	48,450
Apcar, Mrs. Alex. A. (Jr)	5	2	5	41,700
Steuart, Mr. F. C. J.	5	5	5	34,550
Esmond, Mr. Edward	1	7	3	32,750
Gajadhur, Hon. Mr. R	3	3	7	29,600
Varma, Mr. S. R.	8*	7	5	30,600
Curlender, Mr. A.	6	5	6	29,150
Kashmir, Maharaja of	3	0	1	26,500
Pariekimedi, Maharaja of	0	1	3	22,000
Bagree, N. D. and Chamria, R. Messrs.	3	1	0	21,500
Ezra, Sir David and Esmond Mr. Edward	1	1	0	20,000
Goonetilleke, Mr. O. E.	5*	6	1	20,800
Norton Jones, P., Springfield, E. and Gujadhur, A., Messrs.	1	1	2	19,000
Basu, K. and Withall, W., Messrs.	2	1	4	17,500
Eggar, Mr. and Mrs	1	2	2	18,000
Bagree, N. D. and Higgins A., Messrs.	1	0	0	15,000
Poddar, Mr. B. K.	1	3	2	16,250
Hothead, Mr.	1	2	0	13,500
Brown, Mr. A. O.	3	6	1	14,650
Edgar, Mr	1	4	9	14,550
Goswell, Mrs. J. H. and Siewert, Mr. J. G.	2	0	0	13,000
Tindall, Mr. C. P.	4	1	0	12,800
Lyttelton, Comdr. S. C. and Nicolson, Mr. K. J.	3	0	1	11,300
Edwards, H. and Hill, Winsley, Messrs.	3	3	5	11,350
Foster, Mr. Reginald	2	3	1	11,250
Gujadhur, Mr. A.	3	3	1	11,700
Higgins, Mr. A.	1	3	2	11,450
Madath, Mr. H.	2	1	0	11,250
Sayres, Mrs. E. H.	2*	4	2	10,925
Heape, Mr. C. H. and Goswell, Mrs. J. H.	3*	2	1	10,800
Poddar, H. P. and Somany, M. D. Messrs.	3	0	1	10,500

*Indicates a Dead-heat.

N.B. Value of cups must be added.

HORSES

	1st	Times 2nd	3rd	Stakes won. Rs.
Finalist	2	1	0	72,000
Baqlava	2	0	0	60,000
El Obor	3	2	0	31,500
Jinging Silver	2	2	1	24,250
Certus Divitae	2	1	0	23,300
Terror	0	1	3	22,000
Kingdom	1	1	1	20,500
First Thyme	3	1	0	21,500
Flying Orders	1	1	0	20,000
Coeus	1	1	2	19,000
Giftlaw	1	2	2	18,000
Golden Beam	2	0	0	18,000
Master Blink	3	0	0	16,500
Phakos	1	0	0	15,000
Dinah's Son	2	1	0	15,500
Helienikos	2	1	2	14,500
Filter	1	2	2	15,000
Reflection	1	2	0	13,500
Covenanter	2	1	1	14,850
Passepasse II	3	1	0	14,750
Dinkum Diamond	4	1	0	13,250
Morning Rose	4	1	0	12,800
Pretty Star	2	2	1	12,500
Golden Fold	3	0	1	11,300
Black Currant	3	2	1	11,150
Fellbrige	1	0	1	11,000
San Francisco	3	0	1	10,500
Grand March	1	1	1	10,750
Earnest	1	1	0	10,000

N.B. Values of cups must be added.

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U. P Govt. Watches Khaksars

LUCKNOW: March 22.

It is understood that the U. P. Government are keeping a careful watch on the developments of Khaksar movement in the Punjab.

Nearly a dozen batches of Khaksars consisting of six or seven each, have left by foot for the Punjab during the last few days.

NO BAIL TO KHAKSARS

JULLUNDUR, March 22.

Two Khaksars were arrested yesterday under the defence of India rules.

They were produced before a Magistrate who rejected their bail applications and adjourned the case till 30th instant.—A. P.

ANOTHER KHAKSAR DIES IN HOSPITAL

265 Arrested In Lahore

LAHORE, March 22.

His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Mayo Hospital and saw the policemen and the Khaksars who are being treated there.

Another Khaksar succumbed to the injuries to-day bringing the total number of deaths to 32. The number of arrests has risen to 265.—A. P.

More Khaksar Arrests

AMRITSAR, March 21.

The local police have arrested Mohammed Hussain Bhatti, "District commander of Amritsar Khaksars" and also two other Khaksars under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Several Khaksars have renounced their connection with the Khaksar movement and have left Amritsar Some have tendered apologies.

The house of Noor Mohammed Kabali, organiser of the Khaksars in Multan was searched and several spedes and letters were seized. All Khaksars are missing from Multan.—A. P.

Security Order On Delhi Press

NEW DELHI, March 21.

A security of Rs 2,000 has been demanded by the local Government from the Din Duniya Press where the "Al-Islah" (organ of Khaksars) was being published. —A. P.

THAT STRANGE BOOMING SOUND

PURNEA, March 22.

For the past two evenings, inhabitants of Purnea have been disquieted to hear a strange booming sound, like distant artillery fire. The sounds are attributed by some to geological causes, which have their origin in Nepal. Others consider that they may have some connection with the heavy storms, which have visited Purnea.—A. P.

Bill For Sterilising In Japan

TOKYO (By Air Mail).

A Bill for sterilizing those who have hereditary physical or mental defects will be introduced by the Japanese Government shortly in the current session of the Diet.—United Press.

WINDMILL BREAKS 16-YEAR OLD RECORD

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

On the opening day of the Easter Meeting at Nuwara Eliya in the Westward Ho Stakes Mr. A. R. Aitken's Windmill 7—11 (F. Black) did the seven furlongs in 1min. 26-1/5secs. This breaks a 16-year old record of 1min. 26-2/5secs. done by Othamis.

The best timing on the Bombay course for an Indian bred is 1min. 26-3/5secs. returned by Catalan (7—7.)

Amateur Rowing Associati on

EIGHTH ANNUAL REGATTA SEMI-FINAL RESULT

MADRAS, March 23

The semi-final of the Eighth Annual Regatta of the Amateur Rowing Association of the East were held to-day at the Adyar Club.

Following are the results :—

FOUR : Calcutta Rowing Club beat Lake Club Calcutta by one and a quarter lengths. Time : 3 minutes 42 3/5 seconds.

Bombay Gymkhana beat The Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, by two lengths. Time : 4 minutes 1 3/5 seconds.

PAIRS : Calcutta Rowing Club beat Lake Club, Calcutta by three and a half lengths. Time : 4 minutes 7 2/5 seconds.

Sculls Lake Club, Calcutta, beat Madras Boat Club easily. (No time was taken for this race.)

PAIRS : Calcutta University beat Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, by half a length. Time : 4 minutes 25 3/5 seconds.—A. P. Special.

LEWIS CUP SEMI-FINAL

A Hockey Duel Anticipated At Parel

The G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway meet again at St. Xavier's College Stadium this evening to earn the right to enter the final of the Lewis Cup hockey tournament.

When the teams met last Thursday the game ended in a loveall draw.

People, who saw this match, will recall the doggedness of both defences, the great game Page, the B B. and C. I. centre-half, played, and the spectacular work of Leach in goal.

Many felt that the G. I. P forward line would have been more effective if they had opened up the game, as conditions were unsuited to the short passing game.

Lessons were learnt by botn teams, and fans hear that each side hope to benefit by the experience gained. The G. I. P. have decided not to disappoint their supporters a second time. On the other hand the B. B. and C. I. are sanguine of meeting the Young Sports in the final.

The teams for to-day will be:—

B. B. & C. I. RLY.: Leach; Alexander and Boezalt; Lewis, Page and D'Souza, Nelson Dean Foote, Lodricks and Woodcock.

G. I. P. RLY.: Doutre, Mills and Grostate; E. Bocarro, Rahimat and Lloyd; Gaitley, Hakim, Latif, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

Raghavendra Rao As Reserve Bank Director

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. C. J. Lillie, Deputy Secretary is granted leave for two months. Mr. J. N. Talukdar, Deputy Secretary on return from leave resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Raghavendra Rao is nominated a director of the Reserve Bank of India and is also nominated to attend the meetings of the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

It is announced that all property, movable and immovable, belonging to, or held by, or managed on behalf of the enemy firm known as N. V. Overzeesche Kali export Maatschappiji, S. Infantry Road, Bangalore (registered office in Amsterdam, Holland) is vested in the custodian of enemy property for British India.

The re-draft of the 'atta' grading and marking rules is published and will be taken into consideration on or after April 13.

Lt.-Col. M. M. Cruickshank, I. M. S., is appointed Chief Medical Officer, Delhi. Services of Colonel D. H. Rai, I. M. S., are replaced with the Government of the Central Provinces.—A. P.

IT'S LIGHT FROM HEAVENS!

DACCA, March 22.

Accompanied by a thunderous roar, a brilliant, multicoloured light, resembling a rainbow, arched over Narayanganj two days ago and illuminated the entire town.

This phenomenon appears to have been caused by electric forces, since a number of power lines are reported to have been fused.

The light remained in the sky for about five minutes and then gradually faded.—A. P.

CAUGHT AFTER THREE YEARS

LUCKNOW, March 22.

A daring bid for liberty made by an accused three years back was recalled to-day when the person was taken into custody again by the Hazratgunj police.

The accused was being taken to jail in a van, three years back along with some other undertrials.

It is alleged that the youth set fire to the awning of the van and when the escorts threw the door of the van open, he made a successful bid for liberty, along with his accomplices.—A. P.

SIR LOUIS DANE'S PROGRESS

LONDON, March 22

Sir Louis Dane passed his eighty-fourth birthday yesterday in Westminster hospital, where he is recovering from the Caxton Hall shooting. Though at present he is not allowed to receive other visitors than his wife, an exception was made on this occasion in favour of Sir Percy Sykes.

Sir Louis received many letters and cablegrams from friends and public bodies in India, sent via Lord Zetland and also direct, expressing sympathy and from many Indian princes. It is reported today that he passed a good night.—Reuter.

BR. AND CHINESE GIFTS TO DALAI LAMA

KALIMPONG, March 20.

The British and Chinese missions both presented the Boy Dalai Lama with valuable gifts on the occasion of the installation ceremony, which took place last month. Among the British gifts were, in addition to gold bars, a number of tame birds, which much appealed to his holiness who is passionately fond of birds and animals.

The Chinese gifts included coral rosaries, precious jade cups, works in gold and silver and lacquer and pieces of embroidery.

Ceylonese Delegation Meets Bose

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who returned to Calcutta this morning from Ramgarh, met the members of the Ceylonese National Congress Delegation at his residence this afternoon.

Mr. Bose also met several leaders, who arrived at Calcutta 'en route' to their respective provinces.—A. P.

Air Port Officers' Party At Cape Town

CAPE TOWN, March 22.

The advance party of Air Port Officers on its way to Rhodesia in connection with the Empire air scheme arrived here to-day.

On arrival, the party was met by Col. Newman of the Rhodesian Defence Force.—Reuter.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST BOUND OVER

TOKYO, March 22.

The American journalist, Mr. Young, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment but the sentence was suspended and Mr. Young was bound over to be of good behaviour for three years. The trial was held "in camera". The judge justified the leniency of his course on the ground that Mr. Young was born in the United States, where freedom of speech was enjoyed to the full.—Reuter.

KING LEAVES FOR WINDSOR

LONDON, March 22.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen left London last night for Windsor where they are spending easter holidays.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, March 22

The British and French purchasing missions have formally asked the Government for permission to purchase immediately duplicates of latest high-speed army aeroplanes.

Prayers For Savage's Recovery

WELLINGTON, March 22.

Churches have decided to offer prayers for the recovery of the Prime Minister Mr. Savage whose health is giving rise to anxiety. Messages of sympathy and good wishes have been received from the King as well as Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Eden and Mr. de Valera.

Nine Germans who were taken off the "Asama Maru" by a British warship and afterwards released, arrived in Berlin on Thursday.—Reuter.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE IN SESSION

Discussion Of Resolution On Constitutional Problem

LAHORE, March 22.

The Working Committee resumed its sitting in the evening when the order of business to be conducted by the Subjects Committee was considered.

Afterwards a meeting of the Subjects Committee was held at the Muslim League Pandal. The meeting is not open to the Press and is still going on at midnight.

The Subjects Committee will continue its sitting to-morrow morning and the Open Session which was to start at 10 a.m. will now be held at 2-30 in the afternoon.

Subjects Committee

The Subjects Committee of the Muslim League started its business at 9 p.m. and finished the work at about 1 a.m. They have been discussing the resolution on the constitutional problem of India and the resolution is still under discussion.

The Committee meets again at 11 a.m.

It is understood that the Committee might finish discussion before the open session begins and might formally place it before the session.—A. P.

REV. OTTAMA'S REMAINS CREMATED

RANGOON, March 22.

Remains of the late Reverend Ottama, the well-known Buddhist monk and a former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, were cremated this evening.

Rev. Ottama died on September 9, 1939.—A. P. Special.

FIRST CHARTER OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Bombay Celebrates Anniversary Of Special Marriage Act Of 1872

Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, presided at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, at Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Friday evening.

The meeting was convened to celebrate the anniversary of the Special Marriage Act of 1872, by means of which women got their first charter of right in matters matrimonial

Mr. Indravadan Mehta described how marriage under this Act was strictly monogamous and its infringement was punishable as felony. But in the light of recent experience, it was discovered that the Act was deceptive in some respects pertaining to inheritance and joint-family system, succession, etc. All these required to be amended as soon as possible.

He hoped that a Bill embodying these changes would be introduced in the Central Legislature.

Mrs. Indirabai Chitale characterised the Act as the first charter of women's rights.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi emphasised some aspects of the Act and also showed how amendments were urgently required to meet modern requirements.

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Excess Profits Bill

"CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED IN SELECT COMMITTEE"

Sir C. Jehangir's Suggestions In His Dissenting Minute

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of his dissenting minute on the Excess Profits Bill, says:

It should be readily agreed that the Bill has been considerably improved in the Select Committee. But, yet there are several clauses which should be amended by the Assembly.

When the preamble and several of the provisions of the Bill are examined, it will be found that Government would not only share in profits resulting from the War, but also in normal profits and in normal increase of profits, which every well-managed business hopes to make.

I would, therefore, suggest that the following words be added to the end of the preamble:—

"which accrue as a result of the special conditions prevailing during the war."

Regarding Clause 2, Sub-Clause 8, Sir Jehangir says:—Whatever may have been the intention of Government when the Income-tax Act was amended last year, there is no reason why profits not legally subjected to income-tax should be subjected to Excess Profits by this Bill. I would, therefore, suggest that—

"Clause 2 sub-clause (8) be deleted" and the following be substituted:—

'Company' has the meaning assigned to the expression in section 2 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922."

In India it cannot be argued that the War had any effect on the profits of any company in 1938 with the exception of the order for a few sand bags.

I would, therefore, urge the inclusion of the year 1938-39 alone or the calendar year 1938 alone in clause 6 sub-clause (2).

By a clause 8, sub-clause (3) if the capital of a business is increased due to the sale of the business at a price, which is higher than the original capital, no account will be taken of such increased capital. I would suggest that the clause should be so amended as to allow the statutory percentage on the increased capital due to a sale or transfer of a business.

The New Rule 3(a) only gives relief when the loans are from 'bona fide' Banks, or if the money is raised by the issue of debentures. It takes no account of moneys borrowed in any other way. Considering the conditions that prevail in India, this constitutes a real hardship. It has been argued that advantage may be taken of the extension to the relief already granted by Rule 3(a) by assessees to the detriment of State revenues. Against one such case, there are likely to be dozens of others who will suffer although their transactions are absolutely bona fide.

In view of such a suspicion as explained above, New Rule 3(a) may be amended so as to provide that the assessee shall prove to the satisfaction of the Excess Profits Tax Officer that the whole, or any part of the money or debts are bonafidely utilised for the purpose of such business only and for no other purpose.

Schedule I, Rule 3(3)—It has been admitted that there should be like-to-like between the standard period and the chargeable accounting period.

If we are to compare like with like, I think, there should be some allowance in the Bill whereby the extra revenue in the chargeable accounting period is—comparable with the revenues in the standard period.

I am of opinion that the business of manufacturing cinema films should be excluded from the mischief of the provisions of this Bill. The business is a peculiar one and its profits do not depend upon War conditions. A company may have had no luck during the standard period due to the films that it manufactured having failed to capture public imagination with the result that no film might have had a reasonably long run. On the other hand, it may have produced a film which brought in considerable profit. It is difficult to estimate what the public will support or turn down. A company may have had very good luck during the particular standard period and may fail to do so during the life-time of the Excess Profits Tax Act. On the other hand, it may have failed during any of the standard periods to produce a single good film and may do so during the chargeable accounting period.

ALLEGED POLICE ASSAULT ON WORKERS

Nimbkar's Letter To Governor Recalling Govt.'s Assurance Of Neutrality

BOMBAY, Friday

The Girni Kamgar Union is preparing a charge-sheet against a party of policemen who are alleged to have invaded three of the B. D. D. Chawls at Naigaum on Thursday night and indulged in indiscriminate assaults.

In this connection 26 persons were treated at the K. E. M. hospital last night. Many of the injured showed weal marks as a result fo caning.

BEATEN IN BED?

It is alleged that at about 10 p.m. last night a number of policemen went into chawls number 9, 10 and 11 near the Bholwada Police Station and after asking the residents why they were not going to work, beat them with canes.

An unemployed Sadhu, a tram Hafkine Institute are among the persons alleged to have been assaulted. A Telugu worker from the Madhavji Dharamsey Mill is alleged to have been beaten while he was lying in bed; and another while he was sleeping in the passage. A worker in the New Great Eastern Mill is alleged to have been called out of his room and thrashed.

The Girni Kamgar Union is collecting evidence and has recorded the statements of more than a score of persons in this connection.

Enquiries in police circles go to show that the police had received numerous complaints of intimidation from loyal workers who wanted to go on duty but were not allowed to do so. The police having received complaints of such harassment from these chawls, are said to have gone there only to make enquiries.

In this connection, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar is addressing a letter to the Governor pointing out that though the Government had given an assurance of observing strict neutrality with regard to the dispute, the orders of the Police Commissioner on the eve of the strike as also incidents of the type reported from the Naigaum chawls, give rise to misgivings in the minds of workers. Mr. Nimbkar is appealing to the Governor to enquire into the incident.

Six mills are now stated to be working with almost normal complements. Among those which are working at very near full strength are the Kohinoor and Spring Mills. The Gold Mohur, Tata, Jacob Sassoon and several other mills are working with increasing complements.

Picketing, however, is being maintained before several mills. Four volunteers were arrested this morning near the Srinivas mills, Tulsi Pipe Road and two near the Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar. Four persons were taken into custody near the Tata mills but were subsequently let off.

The Millowners' Association in the course of a press note issued to-day states that six mills are now working with full day shift complements including one which was opened in a new area to-day The note claims that the total attendance at the mills to-day is 23..00.

A mill worker died in the K. E. M Hospital on Friday morning on account of a rupture of the liver. It appears that he was assaulted by some other workers at Worli on Wednesday evening.

About 5,000 more workers have left for their village homes in the course of the last 24 hours. thus bringing the total of those who have joined in the exodus to about 35,000.

The enrolment of members of the Girni Kamgar Union has been brisk, the present total being about 40,000.

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Nitta Maru	23 July	31 July
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UNIVERSITIES DESTROYED

Nazi War Against Polish Culture

(Contributed)

The methods employed by the Nazi invaders of Poland towards Polish intellectuals and Polish cultural and scientific institutions appear to have one nefarious aim —their complete destruction. Never before in the history of civilisation such brutal and widespread attempts were made to annihilate the culture of a nation as is being done in Poland to-day by the Nazi barbarians.

The Polish University of Cracow, the centre of Polish intellectual life, founded in 1364 and hence one of the oldest in Europe, has been particularly marked out for the Nazi vendetta. No less than 170 of the professors of this University, some of them old men of over 60 years, have been sent to the German concentration camps where they are given the most inhuman treatment simply because the University refused to take orders from the Nazis. The buildings and equipments of the Universities of Warsaw and Poznan were completely destroyed by the aerial bombing of these defenceless cities. What escaped the Nazi bombs has been confiscated and carried away to Berlin.

The Nazi occupants of Poland have not been satisfied with the wholesale evacuation of Western Poland by the Polish population and the confiscation of their entire property. Poland has not only been despoiled of its material possessions but also of her cultural treasures, her historical monuments and buildings, her works of art, her libraries and museums. What the Nazis cannot carry away with them is systematically destroyed in a most revolting and insulting manner. The Royal Castle, the Grand Theatre, the Raczynski Palace, the Warsaw Philharmonia, the National Museum, the Cathedrals of St. John and St. Paul, the Belvedere Palace,—all these historic buildings have been razed to the ground. Others which escaped the terrific bombardment are being demolished on the pretext that they are too dangerous for repairs.

The statue of Kosciuszko, the great National Hero of Poland, has been deliberately destroyed in each and every Polish city under German occupation. In Lodz the statue was destroyed with great ceremony in the presence of the Gestapo and high military officials, on the 11th of November 1939. Two days prior to its destruction every Pole and Jew who happened to pass by was forced by the sentries to demolish a part of the base of the statue by pick-axe.

INSULT TO CHRISTIAN WORLD

But the manner in which the Germans destroyed the Polish monument to the glory of Jesus Christ the King in Poznan will go down in history as the most revolting insult to the Christian world. After the destruction of the monument, the statue of Christ was dragged through the streets of the city tied with ropes to add degradation to the whole scene.

The statue of Mickiewicz, the National Poet of Poland, in Poznan erected in 1857 under the former Imperial German regime and that of President Woodraw Wilson of the United States met with similar fate at the hands of the Nazis.

The precious manuscripts and volumes of the National Library in Warsaw were made use of by the German soldiers as woodfire to keep themselves warm and the building of the Library was made use of as barracks for the troops.

By a decree promulgated on 21st December, 1939, the Governor-General of Poland ordered the confiscation of public and private art treasures on thepain of death penalty for disobedience.

The damage done to the national and historical art treasures, monuments and buildings of the Poles by the ruthlessness of the invaders is immense and in most cases irreparable. But what neither the Gestapo nor their Nazi masters can destroy is the spirit of the Polish nation, the poetry and songs of Mickiewicz, the music of Chopin and the researches of Copernicus. The terrible onslaughts of the Tartars, the savage persecutions of the Moscovies, the ruthlessness of Prussian militarism tried again and again to destroy the Polish nation and the Polish culture in the past—in vain. The Pole of the present generation feels assured by the experience of his forefathers that Polish culture will survive even the present crisis.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TO BE REORGANISED

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD: (By Mail).

In view of the constitutional reforms announced during July last by H. E. H. the Nizam, the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is to be reorganised and reconstituted as there has been a growing need for amending the existing Municipal Corporation Act for various reasons.

Accordingly an amended Bill for enactment has been prepared with necessary alterations as are necessary in view of the method of election, the ratio between Hindu and Muslim members to be balanced the basis being fifty per cent. However, the Corporation, it is said will contain an elected majority, the proportion being five to three in relation to nominated members of the House.

It has also been proposed to have an official President who might be designated as Mayor while the Vice-President or the Deputy Mayor will be elected. Provision is to be made for the election of Aldermen, the panel of Aldermen being restricted to a minimum number.

MILITARY TO BE STATIONED IN DISTRICT

A further step has been taken by the Government in moving the Military units of the State and stationing them permanently in the Districts and a Unit of the Regular Forces is leaving Hyderabad to Mominabad shortly.

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Hyderabad State National Conference is carrying on its normal activities without any hindrance, the only complaint being that some of the workers were unnecessarily troubled by the police in some places in the districts. The leaders of the Conference are touring the districts and exhorting people to join the body in large numbers Recently Pandit Govindrao Nanal and others paid a visit to Bhalki, an important place in the Khurshid Jahi Paigha and addressed a public meeting.

It is said that already about 25 thousand members have been enlisted and that the annual elections will take place during next month when the constitution of the Conference will be adopted.

FIRST BERAR AGENT OF NIZAM

Send-Off To Sir And Lady Venkat Subba Rao

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

Sir Akbar Hydari speaking at a banquet in honour of the Berar Agent and Lady Venkat Subba Rao, on the eve of their departure for Nagpur said:—

To-night's function has been arranged for you all to have the pleasure of meeting Sir Venkat and Lady Subba Rao.

Sir Venkat has the distinction of being the first Agent of His Exalted Highness at the seat of Government of the Central Provinces and Berar and is about to take charge of his unique office in a few days.

Since his retirement from the Bench, Sir Venkat has interested himself in social work and many organisations in Madras owe their origin or continued existence to the time and labour bestowed upon them by him.

In this work, he has been throughout assisted by Lady Subba Rao who will now, I am certain, find as large a scope for such work in the Central Provinces and Berar as in Madras.

ORIGIN AND FUNCTIONS

I have alluded to Sir Venkat Subba Rao being our first Agent at Nagpur.

This high office owes its origin to the Agreement executed between His Majesty the King Emperor and His Exalted Highness in October 1936 which was in substitution of the Agreement of 1902 and had therefore the effect of abrogating the perpetual lease.

Sir Venkat Subba Rao's chief function as Agent will be to represent the views of His Exalted Highness' Government with reference to any matter which is of common interest to the Central Provinces and Berar and to Hyderabad or which directly affects the interests of Hyderabad and I am certain that in representing the views of His Exalted Highness' Government, Sir Venkat will fully justify the confidence reposed in him by His Exalted Highness' Government by the very fact of his having been selected as the first Agent.

I am certain, too, that the Berari subjects of His Exalted Highness will find in him a worthy representative of their Sovereign.

I request you all now to drink with me to the health and prosperity of Sir Venkat and Lady Subba Rao to wish them both Godspeed.

VENKAT SUBBA RAO'S REPLY

Sir Venkat Subba Rao replied Akbar for flattering references to himself and his wife, and re-in suitable terms thanking Sir ferred to the position which Sir Akbar has come to occupy as one of the leading statesmen in India and an all-India figure.

Speaking of the communal situation in India, he referred to the opportunities which Hyderabad alone had of showing the way to the rest of India for communal amity and good relations between different classes. He said that if any part of India, more than any other, had the chance of setting an example it was Hyderabad both because of the enlightenment of the Muslims here and of the ideals which throughout actuated the State.

Speaking of his duties in Nagpur, Sir Venkat Subba Rao said that he regard it as his primary duty to uphold the prestige and dignity of His Exalted Highness as his representative and he was certain that His Exalted Highness' Berari subjects entertained the greatest loyalty and devotion for their Sovereign.

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GAEKWAD ON A HOLIDAY

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Thursday by Lloyd Triestino liner s.s. Conte Verde were Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, till recently Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Dr. B. N. Kaul, a specialist attached to the Financial Section and Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, His Grace Dr. L. Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, and Mgr. P. Thomas, Editor of the 'New Leader' and domestic Prelate to the Pope, and Mr. K. S Hirlekar.

The Conte Verde sailed early on Thursday morning for the Far East. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda sailed by the steamer for Colombo, where he intends to spend a five-week holiday. He was accompanied by Dr S M. Pagar and two A.D.C.s.

EDITOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED

MULTAN, March 21.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Teja-singh, Sessions Judge, Multan has pronounced judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. Virendra of "Daily Pratap", Lahore, who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment under the Defence of India Ordinance.

The Sessions Judge held the period of sentence already undergone as sufficient and ordered his release.—A. P.

INSURANCE ACT AMENDING BILL

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Amendments designed to remove flaws and administrative difficulties in the Insurance Act are contained in a Bill introduced by the Commerce Member

The amendments suggested relate "inter alia" to an extension of the definition of "Approved Securities" designed to assist British Indian Companies to secure reciprocal concessions under Section 116. It is proposed that approved securities should include and security issued by the Government of an Indian State and specified as an approved security for the purposes of the Act by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette An amendment is incorporated to enable the Superintendent of Insurance to delegate his authority.

BOSE RETURNS TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 22

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the All-India Anti-Compromise Conference, returned to Calcutta this morning by the Ranchi Fast Passenger. Despite strain of work he is keeping good health.

Lala Shankerlal and Mr. Indulal Yagnik also arrived here by the same train.—United Press.

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Communal Harmony

By D. R. MURDESWAR

The subject before us is one of vast importance in that it seeks for remedies for the "communal malaise" that has sprung up within the national fold that ought otherwise to have safely steered its course towards the establishment of a constitution favourable to a healthy and vigorous growth of an independent nation, whether under the aegis of the British Empire or not. It should be noted at the outset that the "communal malaise" grew out of the desire of the British administrators to help them in governing a sub-continent—vast in extent, containing within it various castes and communities, speaking a host of languages and embracing different religions. We shall not be far wrong in ascribing this disunion that we find among the different communities in India, in seeking a cause for it, to the subtle engineering from behind of the Anglo-Indian civilians who have been administering the affairs of India from the idea of safeguarding the vested interests that they and their community possess in India.

* * *

The "malaise" had its springs of action from the institution of separate electorates, assigning separate seats in the Legislative Councils and Assemblies for the Muslims. The fight for seats in the councils with the avowed object of the preservation of the rights of the community unhampered by any laws that may be passed by the Hindu majority, seeking to conserve the rights of the minorities, passed on to sow the seeds of dissension outside the councils; and the time-worn communal riots, as a result of cow-killing before temples and pig-killing before mosques, were only aggravating the animosities already existing. Joint electorates, therefore, with proper safeguards, seem to be the desideratum for preventing these internecine quarrels leading to blood-thirsty designs of one community over another. This is one positive remedy which we can safely suggest for bringing in harmonious relations between the two major communities in India—the Hindus and the Muslims; but we are precluded from suggesting this as a remedy because joint electorates are not possible under the "communal award" nor under the existing constitution of India, unless it is revised and amended afresh.

* * *

We shall not enter into any detailed disquistion about the relative merits of the different religions that predominate in India. We shall at once concede the truth contained in all great religions equally and proceed to point out that they do not differ very much in their essentials, though we desist from entering into any details regarding the same. We are aware that a prolonged discussion about these Matters will lead us nowhere but end in unpleasant controversies. We are to face the important question that each community should be free to follow its own religion according to its peculiar susceptibilities, and this freedom to be enjoyed by one community involves that it should concede the same in the case of any other community whether that be Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi, Jain or Buddhist. To cultivate a sense of respect for one another's religion the best way, in our opinion, is to encourage an impartial comparative study of religions with the help of associations or institutions already undertaking the work, such as the Theosophical Society or the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Mission. An educative campaign specially sponsored by the activities of those at the helm of affairs, i.e., the Provincial Governments with the help of distinguished bodies or institutions that are interested in establishing a fellowship of different religions to be based on the social and spiritual welfare of the different peoples that compose them will, we trust, do incalculable good, though in an indirect manner, in bringing about inter-communal good-will and harmony. A close study of some of the social institutions in India by starting study classes by communal organizations or otherwise, though these institutions may belong to other communities than their own, will, we believe, greatly help in assimilating the best that is in another's institution in one's own and thus bring about a cordial rapprochment between the different communities, as a widening of their understanding based on sympathy is bound to be cultivated thereby.

* * *

Entertainments and social gatherings where people of other communities are also invited to sit together and eat should be arranged as often as possible in each communal organization though meant for its own uplift and betterment. Such gatherings organized on cosmopolitan lines should be a regular feature of some of the functions of these organizations.

The imparting of instruction on national lines, we have no doubt, will give a healthy tone to the future citizen who will receive in his school a training in citizenship which will broaden his outlook on life to the extent of teaching him to love every Indian as his brother. As we consider that the radio and the cinema play a very important part in education, radio programmes and cinema plays bearing on such subjects that tend to lessen communal differences will be additional means to further the cause we have in mind.

Our contention is, given good and proper education, the future citizen is bound to live harmoniously side by side with his fellowmen. Education, therefore, of the right type, as we have said above, will not only act as a preventive of communal feuds and misunderstandings but will create that healthy atmosphere which will further every interest in preserving intact inter-communal goodwill and harmony.

NO GOING OUT OF Br. COMMONWEALTH

Dr. Arundale's "Way To Win India's Freedom"

Dr. G. S. Arundale writes:—

There is one supreme danger confronting the Indian people to-day—a sense of dependence upon Britain for their freedom.

TASK BEFORE INDIA.

If India is to achieve an honourable and a dignified freedom the whole of this slave mentality must go, and she must learn to carve out her own fortunes in terms of the measure of her own unique genius.

Ways and means must be found to achieve a great communal solidarity to the end of consolidating the Indian nationhood.

The practical implications of India's freedom must be embodied in a workable Indian constitution, framed by Indians for India.

Such a constitution must be workable within an Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations, unless it becomes impossible for India to continue with honour of her membership of such a Commonwealth.

This constitution fabric of India's freedom must now be constructed. But, if expedient, its actual utilization may be postponed until the end of the war.

INDIA MUST NOT STAND ALOOF.

For if the war be not won by the Allies India will be in the gravest danger of becoming the prey of might. India's power—spiritual and material—is urgently needed for the successful termination of the war. The European war is but symptomatic of a world war between Right and Wrong, and India cannot be indifferent to such a war. Her own freedom is at stake.

The establishment of a workable Indian constitution may either be through a Constituent Assembly, if such a body can be so convened that it represents the principal interests in the country, or through the efforts of private individuals or a committee of such individuals framing a constitution and submitting it to the judgment of the public, or making it a rallying ground for the bringing into being of a united Indian policy and front.

WARNING AGAINST SATYAGRAHA.

The most solemn warning must be given against plunging the country into civil disobedience. So to plunge the country would be a crime against ahimsa and an acceptance of the spirit of war, for, as heretofore, civil disobedience must inevitably be accompanied by violence.

Furthermore, there would be the very grave danger of such civil disobedience developing into a civil war between Hindus and Mussalmans.

BUILD AND NOT DESTROY

India's genius is to build and not to destroy. India's opportunity is to show her independence by ceasing to depend upon Britain to give her this, that and the other. India's hour has struck to build herself anew in the likeness of her own eternal image and in the measure of her own eternal stature. Britain cannot help her to do this.

Who will work to draw together in comradeship of India—Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian, Buddhist, Brahmin, Non-Brahmin, and all others?

Who will oppose with all his power any attempt to involve India in civil disobedience lest she become engulfed in the catastrophe of violence and all those consequences of violence which move before our very eyes in Poland and in China?

Magazines, Pamphlets, Etc.

By D. F. Karaka

A curious assortment of Magazines and pamphlets come for review every month. There is a growing impression in this country that there is room for more periodicals even though the average publisher can tell you that such ventures are more often than not doomed to flop.

With the growth of education in this country and the consequent rise of unemployment among those who call themselves "qualified" a great majority feel what one may call "the itch to write." There are two factors responsible for this feeling. One is the belief that writing is a most lucrative profession and one in which great possibilities are offered. The other factor is that in the first blush of education, the youth of this country is inclined to believe that it has a message which it must give to the world.

It is true that writing offers great possibilities. Mr. Lloyd George before he wrote one single line of his war memoirs received as much as £100,000 as advance royalty. Noel Coward must have received about £10,000 for his autobiography and there are numerous other examples of writers and authors commanding a fabulous price for their written work.

* * * *

Writing in India is, however, an entirely different proposition. One writes more often as a disillusioned man, whose works circulate among his few friends. Likewise the press of this country cannot afford to pay anything like what is paid for journalism in Europe and America. And in many cases manuscripts have constantly to be rejected or as is the polite term in the world of journalism, "regretfully returned with the Editor's compliments". The young man, who dabbles in writing in India, is not content with this. His next effort is to try to scrape up what financial resources there may be at his disposal and start a paper or a periodical. How many such magazines there are in India badly produced, badly printed and containing matter which would hardly interest anyone!

Among the best Indan publicatons is "The Twentieth Century," whose March number is just out. It contains a few interesting items, but one wishes it was not such a mixture of literature and politics. "The Essentials of a new Constitution for India" can hardly go hand in hand with "Swinburne's Child Poetry." But it is a sincere effort and one hopes that it will develop and expand to meet the growing needs of the country.

* * * *

The "Royal Institute of Science Magazine" has a very attractive exterior. Perhaps one of the nicest of its kind. It is generally well produced and combines articles of science with a lyric on Gersoppa. It is a magazine which can appeal to a limited number of readers, who are scientifically minded or who take a general interest in science. Dr. Sinha of Patna, is responsible for a most readable review, the "Hindustan Review," which he brings out from his secluded haunt in Patna, surrounded by some of the finest books that his own library contains. The contents of his February number include: "Social Boycott for Political Differences: Some reminiscenes.", "War and India's attitude", "Opportunities for Indian Industries." They are real live problems of to-day and one feels that their writers have something to say which is worth while.

The "Gujerat College Magazine", Ahmedabad, is a typical college effort, one of those which can find place for an article on Aurangzeb. Perhaps the nicest thing in it is a picture of Mrs. Naidu, looking suspiciously at a cup of tea and a plate of cakes.

The "Indian States" Souvenir number is, of course, an Indian States Souvenir number. This sort of magazine is never for sale or review. They are just souvenirs with pictures and eulogies which flatter the vanity of those who appear in them.

The magazines issued by the Seth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College, and the H. P. T. College, Nasik show the usual exuberance of youth clamouring for expression.

One of the more steady literary efforts continues to be published with the same care as usual. "Triveni" in a double number has just been published, and in it are to be found some by readable articles from people who write with some real knowledge of the subject.

'RETRENCHMENT' IN ARMY EXPENDITURE!

No More Regimental Pattern Buttons And Serge Jackets

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The kilt, purse, Highland Scottish hosetops and connected items will not be worn by the Kilted Personnel of the Indian Army for the duration of the war, says an Indian Army Order.

Kilted Personnel will wear on active service and training—dress as for other dismounted units. Other occasions—trews or Tartan pantaloons may be worn by officers. Other Ranks will wear dress as for other dismounted units.

The special serge or drill jackets of Scottish regiments and trews may be continued in wear for walking-out until unserviceable, but no further issue of these items will be made after present stocks in units and ordnance hands are exhausted.

Except in the case of black buttons for rifle regiments no further stocks of regimental pattern buttons will be provided.—A. P.

Dun Welcome To Chief Of Nepalese Forces

DEHRA DUN, March 21.

A rousing welcome was accorded to His Excellency Commanding General Sir Bahadur Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Commander-in-Chief of Nepalese forces, India, when he arrived here to-day by the Doon Express.

His Excellency drove to the circuit house.—A. P.

The Nation's Choice at Ramgarh!

BOMBAY TALKIES' PLEASANT ROMANCE
Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Matinee 1 P.M.
Roxy

4th WEEK
Saraswati's musical Comedy
MY BELOVED
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-45
Sat. to Monday Matinee at 1 p.m.
PLAZA

WAR AGAINST DISEASES
on Indian Screen

INDIA Requires VIRILE MAN-POWER
in her struggle for freedom
EMINENT Educationalists,
Social workers, Doctors
have acclaimed

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS

Naked Truth

Under the auspices of Social Hygiene Council
as THE SINCEREST FILM EVER MADE

WHICH SHOWS HOW INDIANS can fight out the greatest enemy that is sapping the vitality of Young India.

The FILM EPIC OF the CENTURY

Features:
BIMLA KUMARI,
SHARIFA,
NAVIN YAGNIK,
TRILOK KAPUR,
NYAMPALLY,
GIRISH,
RAIMOHAN,

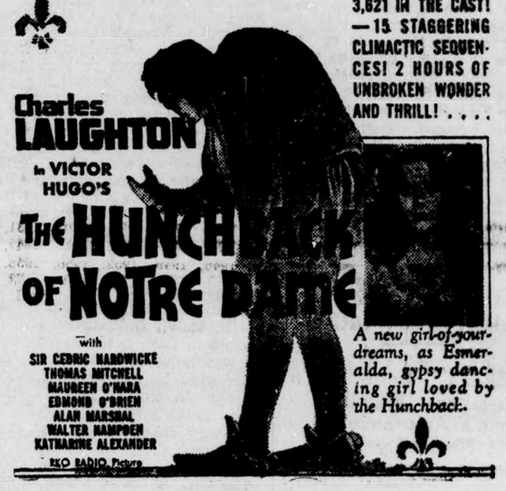
Interesting story completely acted and delicately handled.

A GREAT PICTURE THAT WILL SET YOU THINKING—
at the same time keep you ENTERTAINED

NOW DRAWING the ATTENTION of the ELITE at

NAKED TRUTH
Krishna
TALKIES——Dubash Theatre.
3 Shows Daily: 4-15, 7 & 9-45.
Matinees on Sat., Sun.,
& Holiday at 1-30.

BIG BEYOND WORDS!
100 NAME ROLES BY FEATURED PLAYERS!
3,621 IN THE CAST!
—15 STAGGERING CLIMACTIC SEQUENCES! 2 HOURS OF UNBROKEN WONDER AND THRILL! . . . .



Charles LAUGHTON
in VICTOR HUGO'S
THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
with
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
THOMAS MITCHELL
MAUREEN O'HARA
EDMOND O'BRIEN
ALAN MARSHAL
WALTER HAMPDEN
KATHARINE ALEXANDER
A new girl-of-your-dreams, as Esmeralda, gypsy dancing girl loved by the Hunchback.
RKO RADIO Picture
NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

MEET Z. MARUTRAO

THE HEARTLESS PRACTICAL MAN OF THE WORLD WHO KNEW WOMEN & PLAYED HIS GAME CORRECTLY WITHOUT ALLOWING EMOTION AND SENTIMENT TO GET AN UPPER HAND——

A Glorious Portrayal By BABURAO PENDHARKAR, The Greatest Character Actor of the Indian Screen in

Ardhangi
(THE BETTER-HALF)

HUNS' Sophisticated Social with LEELA CHITNIS, MEENAKSHEE, DAMUANNA MALWANKAR & VINAYAK.

A HIT THAT NONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS!

Drawing Packed Houses at NEW WEST END

Daily 4-15, 7, 9-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

A "FAMOUS PICTURES' LTD.," RELEASE!

RASHTRABHASHA EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the Register Numbers of candidates who have been declared successful in the Parambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha held on the 27th and 28th of January, 1940.

Gujerat

KOVID.—FIRST CLASS, 31

SECOND CLASS:—12, 15, 18, 24, 27, 37.

THIRD CLASS:—4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.

PRAVESH.—(Vishesh Yogyata), 225.

FIRST CLASS:—14, 18, 70, 125, 140, 150, 173, 179, 181, 185, 187, 193, 195, 199, 210, 214, 219, 227, 232

2ND CLASS, 13, 16, 26, 31, 107, 115, 117, 130, 132, 142, 144, 162, 163, 166, 169, 170, 171, 174, 182, 192, 194, 196, 213, 217, 223, 230, 231.

3rd CLASS:—12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 62, 66, 67, 69, 71, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 160, 161, 164, 165, 172, 177, 178, 183, 186, 189, 190, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 209, 211, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 228, 229, 236, 237, 821, 823.

PRAVESH.— (Vishesh Yogya), 389, 394, 404, 413, 416, 441, 453.

1ST CLASS:—143, 150, 151, 152, 196, 197, 210, 217, 292, 306, 311, 314, 343, 353, 356, 362, 367, 399, 400, 401, 414, 417, 421, 422, 424, 427, 428, 435, 447, 456, 527, 538, 1834, 1836, 1839, 1906, 1909, 1911, 1924, 1954.

2ND Class:—56, 63, 125, 136, 136, 141, 145, 152, 157, 158, 171, 174, 187, 196, 202, 203, 206, 219, 220, 221, 246, 248, 258, 261, 267, 268, 274, 278, 282, 289, 295, 304, 308, 310, 312, 318, 319, 323, 324, 332, 338, 350, 357, 358, 365, 375, 377, 381, 382, 383, 386, 388, 391, 393, 396, 398, 403, 406, 407, 415, 420, 435, 440, 442, 446, 448, 453, 463, 464, 465, 466, 469, 471, 481, 482, 487, 496, 497, 498, 512, 513, 514, 520, 521, 523, 525, 541, 547, 1875, 1882, 1883, 1887, 1890, 1897, 1901, 1905, 1907, 1918, 1939, 1940, 1953, 1958, 1974, 1998, 1989, 2008.

3RD CLASS:—55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 81, 82, 83, 65, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 139, 140, 142, 144, 147, 149, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 165, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 199, 200, 201, 205, 207, 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 218, 219, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 234, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 247, 250, 255, 256, 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 280, 281, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 291, 294, 296, 297, 298, 301, 302, 303, 305, 308, 313, 316, 317, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330, 333, 334, 336, 340, 341, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 351, 355, 359, 360, 361, 364, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376, 378, 379, 380, 384, 385, 387, 390, 395, 397, 401, 402, 405, 408, 410, 411, 418, 419, 423, 425, 426, 430, 431, 433, 436, 437, 439, 442, 444, 445, 449, 450, 451, 452, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 467, 468, 470, 472, 473, 474, 475, 477, 478, 480, 485, 486, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 515, 516, 517, 518, 522, 524, 526, 528, 529, 531, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 556, 557, 1866, 1869, 1872, 1873, 1875, 1879, 1880, 1885, 1886, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903, 1910, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1933, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1941, 1942, 1945, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1973, 1978, 1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985.

Maharashtra

KOVID

FIRST CLASS:—67, 90, 134.

SECOND CLASS:—40, 45, 67, 47, 52, 68, 74, 75, 85, 89, 91, 97, 103, 115, 139.

THIRD CLSAS:—41, 41, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 62, 62, 63, 65, 69, 73, 76, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 94, 96, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 121, 123, 126, 128, 129, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 194.

PARICHAYA

FIRST CLASS:—247, 269, 272, 280, 286, 288, 304, 306, 309, 334, 340, 349, 393, 411, 432, 439, 447, 457, 462, 513, 515, 526, 537, 541, 537, 541, 545, 560, 561, 565, 590, 625, 642.

SECOND CLASS:—239, 240, 243, 244, 249, 250, 253, 257, 266, 267, 270, 275, 276, 278, 290, 293, 295, 296, 300, 302, 308, 314, 320, 325, 327, 335, 339, 342, 344, 346, 347, 348, 351, 353, 357, 368, 377, 385, 387, 389, 394, 400, 416, 417, 419, 424, 425, 429, 430, 440, 448, 456, 460, 467, 474, 475, 480, 489, 49, 494, 496, 498, 503, 516, 517, 521, 523, 538, 542, 543, 544, 547, 548, 549, 550, 555, 556, 562, 566, 569, 571, 577, 588, 591, 592, 601, 618, 623, 641, 643

THIRD CLASS:—242, 245, 248, 252, 255, 256, 261, 265, 271, 273, 282, 284, 285, 287, 291, 294, 298, 301, 305, 307, 311, 312, 313, 318, 319, 321, 323, 324, 326, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 336, 338, 350, 352, 354, 355, 356, 359, 363, 364, 367, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 380, 382, 383, 384, 386, 390, 395, 396, 397, 399, 409, 410, 412, 413, 418, 420, 421, 423, 426, 427, 428, 431, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 441, 444, 445, 446, 449, 453, 454, 455, 459, 461, 463, 464, 465, 468, 469, 470, 472, 473, 476, 478, 481, 482, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 491, 492, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 506, 508, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 512, 514, 518, 519, 520, 524, 525, 529, 531, 533, 534, 535, 536, 539, 540, 546, 551, 552, 553, 557, 558, 559, 563, 564, 567, 570, 572, 573, 576, 579, 580, 581, 583, 585, 586, 593, 600, 602, 603, 605, 607, 608, 609, 610, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 620, 621, 622, 624, 626, 627, 631, 632, 633, 636, 637, 539, 644, 648, 649, 651, 652, 653, 655, 656

PRAVESH

DISTINCTION:—920.

FIRST CLSS:—575, 576, 577, 581, 582, 587, 604, 621, 704, 765, 767, 770, 775, 776, 781, 783, 811, 823, 824, 826, 918, 935, 955, 984, 985, 990, 995 1009, 1036, 1134, 1184, 1199, 1202 1250, 1259, 1260, 1263, 1265, 1279, 1280, 1231, 1287, 1431, 1436

SECOND CLASS:—560, 565, 570, 572, 573, 579, 583, 584, 592, 593, 601, 605, 610, 615, 625, 628, 630, 639, 642, 645, 648, 649, 657, 670, 675, 690, 691, 722, 727, 730, 736, 739, 747, 750, 755, 766, 771, 774, 777, 779, 782, 785, 788, 790, 791, 792, 798, 803, 806, 815, 820, 822, 827, 831, 835, 844, 859, 860, 865, 867, 892, 897, 900, 903, 910, 915, 916, 927, 928, 933, 938, 940, 957, 969, 976, 993, 1012, 1020, 1029, 1039, 1050, 1092, 1101, 1170, 1177, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1188, 1191, 1193, 1209, 1210, 1231, 1245, 1246, 1248, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1257, 1266, 1268, 1271, 1273, 1276, 1289, 1294, 1329, 1338, 1339, 1362, 1408, 1328, 1430, 1437.

THIRD CLASS:—559, 562, 563, 564, 566, 568, 569, 580, 585, 586, 586, 590, 594, 595, 596, 599, 600, 603, 606, 607, 609, 613, 614, 618, 620, 622, 623, 624, 627, 629, 631, 633, 634, 636, 637, 638, 640, 6464, 646, 647, 650, 651, 653, 654, 655, 658, 659, 660, 665, 672, 673, 674, 676, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 687, 688, 692, 694, 697, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 710, 711, 713, 714, 716, 717, 718, 721, 723, 724, 726, 728, 729, 731, 732, 733, 734, 737, 740, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 748, 751, 752, 753, 754, 756, 757, 758, 759, 762, 763, 768, 778, 780, 786, 789, 794, 795, 796, 802, 804, 805, 807, 808, 809, 816, 817, 819, 821, 825, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 839, 840, 841, 843, 847, 848, 849, 850, 852, 856, 857, 858, 862, 863, 864, 868, 869, 870, 871, 873, 874, 875, 876, 879, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 893, 894, 895, 898, 899, 901, 902, 904, 905, 906, 008, 909, 91, 913, 917, 919, 923, 925, 926, 929, 930, 931, 932, 936, 937, 939, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 956, 958, 961, 963, 965, 666, 970, 971, 972, 977, 978, 979, 983, 986, 987, 988, 991, 992, 996, 998, 1003, 1004, 1007, 1008, 1010, 1013, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1027, 1028, 1038, 1040, 1046, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1056, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1137, 1140, 1141, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1158, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1171, 1172, 1174, 1175, 1178, 1182, 1183, 1186, 1187, 1194, 1197, 1201, 1204, 1216, 1217, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1226, 1230, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1243, 1244, 1249, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1267, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1275, 1277, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1288, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1300, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1319, 1321, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1327, 1334, 1335, 1341, 1355, 1356, 1378, 1381, 1386, 1389, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1404, 1407, 1409, 1412, 1418, 1419, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1434, 1430.

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Castophene is a chocolate laxative containing pure castor oil. It is not distasteful and acts gently but effectively.

CASTOPHENE

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EST. 1919

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BRANCHES: 1. COTTON EXCHANGE BLDG. KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY. 2. KATHA BAZAR, MANDVI BOMBAY. 3. RAJKOT (CIVIL STATION)

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Advances made on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT. Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road. Annual Rent Rs. 4 only.

B. M. BHARGAVA Secretary.

COUNTERING PROFITEERING IN MADRAS

Committee With Collector As Chairman to Regulate Prices.

MADRAS, March 21.

With a view to countering attempts at profiteering by traders, the Government of Madras have decided to constitute an Advisory Committee for Madras city and orders have been issued for its formation.

The Committee with the Collector of Madras as its Chairman, will determine mean fair prices for the city for essential commodities namely, rice, dry grains, pulses, salt, sugar, chillies, matches and cheaper varieties of cloth produced in the province.

It will meet at least once a week for this purpose and publish lists of such prices.—A. P.

Lady Wylie Opens Surendra Chest Dispensary

JUBBULPORE, March 21

Lady Wylie performed to-day the opening ceremony of Rai Bahadur Doctor Surendra Nath Barat Memorial Chest Dispensary built by Rai Saheb Doctor S. C. Barat in his father's memory who had served in the provincial medical department for 32 years.

Dewan Bahadur Laxmanan welcomed the Governor and Lady Wylie. The dispensary cost Rs. 16,000 including Rs. 8,000 from the Tuberculosis Fund.

The Governor leaves Jubbulpore to-morrow for Pachmarhi.—A. P.

DEPUTY AUDITOR-GENERAL

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, Deputy Auditor-General of India, will proceed on leave for two months and two days from April 29, 1940. Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan will officiate as Deputy Auditor-General of India during his absence on leave.

Mr. W. R. Tennant, Director of Audit, Defence Services, will proceed on leave for two months and 15 days from June 10, 1940. Mr. C. S. Rao will relieve him.—A. P.

KARACHI, March 22.

The Governor has allotted March 26 for voting of demands for grants (which have not yet been put) for the year 1940/41 and March 30 for laying before the Assembly the authorised schedule of supplementary expenditure for the year 1939-40 and supplementary expenditure for the year—A. P.

HINDUSTANI & ALL-INDIA RADIO

Questions In Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 20.

Has All-India Radio abandoned the use of the word Urdu in its announcements and programmes as well as its publications and does it use the word Hindustani in its place, asked Sir Ziauddin in the Assembly to-day.

Sir Andrew Clow replied that the term Hindustani was frequently employed by All-India Radio but it was not correct to suggest that the use of the word Urdu had been abandoned.

Q. Is such a language as Hindustani in existence in India?

Ans. Yes.

Q. Is it the policy of All India Radio to carve out a new language for Indians in addition to Urdu and Hindi, at the expense of both these languages?

Ans. No. The policy of All-India Radio is to endeavour as far as possible to use a vocabulary which is understood by the largest number of listeners.

Q. Are Government aware that a great deal of propaganda is going on in the country for some time against the Urdu language?

Ans: No.

Sir Ziauddin asked if it was not Government's policy to keep neutral in such political controversies and if so would instructions be issued to All-India Radio to observe this policy and not to spoil the Urdu language by using unfamiliar Hindi words?

Sir Andrew Clow: Government have no intention of taking sides in the political implications, if any, of what it regards as essentially a linguistic matter. I do not agree that the Urdu language is being spoilt by All-India Radio, whose policy it has always been to avoid, as far as possible, unfamiliar words and expressions, whatever their origin.

Q. Are Government prepared to issue instructions to All-India Radio to abstain from using the word Hindustani in place of Urdu.

Ans: No. for the reason I have already given.

Sir Ziauddin in the course of supplementaries asked what difference the Communications Member made between Hindi and Urdu.

Sir Andrew Clow said he thought that the A.I.R. was guided by the definition given in the linguistic survey of India, the standard work on the subject, that Hindustani is primarily the language of the upper Gangetic Doab and is also the 'Lingua Franca' of India capable of being written in both Persian and Devanagri characters and avoiding alike excessive use of either Persian or Sanskrit words when employed in literature.

In reply to further supplementaries Sir Andrew Clow said all living languages tended to change and he himself understood Urdu and Hindi as distinguished mainly by the extent to which they use Persian and Sanskrit words repectively.

A Voice: Quite correct.—A. P

JODHPUR GOVT.'S "INTEREST" IN "LOK PARISHAD" ACTIVITIES

Chief Minister's Secret Circular To Jagirdars

Sjt. Ranchhor Dass Gattani, First Servant, Marwar Lok Parishad, in the course of a statement says:—Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Field, the Chief Minister of the Government of Jodhpur, is reported to have issued or signed confidential circular to all the Jagirdars and District Officers of Marwar, in the course of which he says:—

"His Highness' Government desire to inform you that the members of the "Lok Parishad" in Jodhpur, a political body professing revolutionary ideas, are engaged busily in opening branches of the society in the various Districts and Thinkanas in Marwar. They are touring in the various Jagir towns and villages with the avowed object of fomenting trouble between the Jagirdars and the ryots. A detailed report on the doings of the "Lok Parishad" members and of the speeches which they deliver in any of your Jagir villages, may kindly be sent to me and the Inspector-General of Police Jodhpur immediately whenever they visit your area."

The Chief Minister characterizes our object as revolutionary. The object of the Marwar Lok Parishad is as follows:—"To establish people's Panchayats on election basis by truthful, peaceful and just means under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jodhpur and to establish responsible Government through the elected institutions."

With this object in view the Lok Parishad has been organising its activities throughout Marwar and has been able to establish 80 branches within a very short period. The growing strength and popularity of this organisation seem to have disturbed those who can better exploit the resources of the State in absence of a responsible form of Government. If the above object means "spreading revolution" the Parishad confesses to be a "revolutionary body."

GRIEVANCES OF GRAIN MERCHANTS

G. M. Association's Telegram To Commerce Member

The Grain Merchants' Association, in the course of a telegram sent to Hon. the Commerce Member, Government of India, says:—

"The Grain Merchants' Association again strongly resent the official secret manoeuvres in regard to trade and commerce and deprecate the policy of Government of not taking into confidence the Indian Commercial Community and presenting the various measures as 'fait accompli'. They further specify that liaison between Shipping Controller, War Transport Board and the Ministry of Shipping of His Majesty's Government have so to say, paralysed Indian Export Trade with the inevitable result that stocks which should have found their way to neutral countries have inundated Indian Ports and severe fall in prices has been precipitated adversely affecting interests of indigenous cultivators. For information of Government and those concerned, they state that Linseed, Groundnut and raw Cotton Exports respectively from September to December 1939 were 48,985, 87,959 and 110,125 tons whereas the same corresponding period of 1938 were 92,733, 293,984 and 145,587. Similarly prices of Linseed and Groudnuts have come down from December 1939 Rs. 9-15-0 and Rs. 49 to March 1940 Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 38-12-0. Committee further point out that this deliberate bringing down of prices has cost the Indian Rs. 4 crores and that accumulation of stocks at Ports for indefinite time is likely to handicap the credit market of the particular place. Commandeering of the Indian Export Trade, Sterling purchase and Silver policy, increase in Railway Rates in face of a surplus budget, cock and bull deficit in the Central Budget by underestimation of revenues, restrictions on payments for exports of jute manufactures, jute and rubber, half a per cent cess on raw commodities for elongating the life of I. C. A. R. and the 'last straw', the Excess Profits Tax are monuments of the intentions of the Government. Committee therefore caution Government against contemplation of any such measures and request modifications of the existing ones so as to open a free outlet for Indian Export Trade."

HOLIDAY HOME FOR POOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Report Of Pechey Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik

The Honorary Secretary, Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Chiidren, in the course of the Annual Report for 1939, says:—

This Institution was founded at Nasik 48 years ago by the late Dr. (Mrs.) Pechey Phipson with the object of providing a Convalescent Holiday Home on the healthy plains of the Deccan for Women and Children of Bombay whose circumstances do not permit of their taking a Bungalow or going to an Hotel.

The report shows that during 1939, 100 families were accommodated in the Sanatorium.

The Sanatorium consists of 22 cottages, and one Hostel which is reserved for working girls, who are catered for by the Superintendent's wife.

The cottages, which are simply furnished, are let free of rent to eligible families but a charge of Rs. 25 for large and Rs. 15 for small cottages is made to cover cost of service.

The Institution is purely charitable and depends mainly on grants, donations and annual subscriptions from private individuals.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN PILOTS

Training In England Stops With Outbreak Of War

Twenty scholarships were offered by the Central and Provincial Governments and private bodies for the training of Indian pilots in 1938-39.

Apart from the assistance given to pilots for advanced training, two scholarships were awarded by the Government of India.

Among private bodies, the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties of Bombay awarded financial assistance to two "A" licence pilots for obtaining "B" licences.

The trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust and the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay awarded assistance to students for technical training in England.

Two scholarships were given by the Imperial Airways Ltd., and one by Sir Homi Mehta, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd., for a special course of training in England for Indian "B" licence pilots with a view to their employment as First Officers. Unfortunately these scholarships were terminated in September 1939 owing to the outbreak of war. All the trainees have since returned to India and two of them have found employment with air operating companies.

"BHIT SHAH" FAIR BANNED

KARACHI, March 22.

With a view to preserving public and tranquillity, the district authorities at Hyderabad district have banned the Annual fair of Bhit Shah in the village of Halla.

An order issued under the District Police Act prohibiting carrying of lethal weapons within a radius of five miles of the village, states that no gathering shall be held for three days with effect from March 24.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT KODAIKANAL

KODAIKANAL, March 22.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its epicentre probably about 2,510 miles away from Kodaikanal, was recorded by the Seismograph at Kodaikanal Observatory at 7-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) last evening.—A. P.

Comfort for Baby

Some poor little mites have such sensitive skins that no matter how often you change them they are tormented by "nappy-Soreness". Take the advice of doctors and nurses and at frequent intervals give a really lavish powdering with delicately medicated Cuticura Talcum. Highly absorbent and wonderfully soothing, Cuticura Talcum counteracts the irritating effect of dampness and keeps baby happy and comfortable, able to enjoy long hours of undisturbed sleep.

You, too, will enjoy a dainty "all-over" dusting with Cuticura Talcum after the bath. It absorbs perspiration, prevents chafing and keeps you fresh and fragrant.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Sample of Cuticura Talcum, Soap and Ointment sent on receipt of 3 annas. Address: Muller & Phipps (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay.

25

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ATTRIBUTE FAMILY'S GOOD HEALTH TO QUAKER OATS

Many Outstanding Health Benefits in Delicious Quaker Oats

Have More Energy Too

N. Biswas, 26-3 Mohendra Sircar Lane, Calcutta, writes: "I know you will be glad to hear that since eating Quaker Oats, all my family has been feeling very fit. We are going to continue eating this most nourishing food every morning."

Give your family the great benefits found in a daily diet of Quaker Oats. Rich in Thiamin it soothes nerves, creates energy, aids normal growth. Its Proteins develop muscles and firm flesh. Its Minerals enrich the blood, make strong bones. It is a whole grain food which nourishes, revitalizes, adds new vigour and strength.

Eat Quaker Oats every day. You will like its delicious flavour and surprising economy and convenience.

TWO KINDS— the Standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial.

QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE

In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.

Buy a tin today.

QUAKER OATS

UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS 29C

POTENCY OF CHOLERA VACCINE

Need For Periodical Test

How necessary it is that those who carry out inoculation against cholera with vaccine purchased in the open market, should have samplee tested periodically to ensure that they are capable of giving protection and are sterile and safe for use, is revealed by a test lately made at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Certain samples of cholera vaccine manufactured commercially and supplied to a Public Health Department in India, were examined at the Institute, and it was found that suitable true cholera strains had not been used in the preparation. The sterility test also showed that the vaccine was contaminated and, therefore, not fit for use. It is quite possible that an appreciable amount of commercially produced vaccine on sale in the market is of a similar type.

The view of the Cholera Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, which was accepted by the Medical Research Conference, is that no protection against cholera can be expected from vaccine not prepared from the strains of the true organism.

DECEPTIVE ORGANISMS

Recent research work, under the Indian Research Fund Association, has thrown new light on the nature of the cholera organism. It has been shown that there are many organisms in nature which resemble the cholera organism, but do not cause the disease.

The Cholera Advisory Committee have made certain recommendations on the technique of manufacture of cholera vaccine and the strains to be used, details of which may be had from the office of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

LUCKNOW, March 22.

An appeal for funds has been issued on behalf of the Dorothy Crosthwaite Home, Lucknow by Mr. John Jackson, the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management.

The Home provides shelter to Europeans and Anglo-Indians of over 55 years of age who have an income of less than Rs. 20 per month.—A. P.

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BIRTH-CONTROL

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1940

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Federal Scheme, A Calamity

Its Abandonment Is Achievement To Muslim League, Says Nawaz Khan

LAHORE, March 22.

That the greatest achievement of the Muslim League in recent times was the abandonment of the Federal Scheme in India, was the view expressed by Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdot, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates to the 27th Session of the All-India Muslim League this afternoon.

He said, this achievement, which protected the Muslims and other minorities against a calamity which endangered their very existence, would remain a bright chapter in the history of Indian Muslims.

The All-India Muslim League was to-day working on such lines as would not only ensure the national life and independence of the Mussalmans of India, but at the same time protect other communities.

The ideal of free Mussalmans in free India, continued the Nawab, was an ideal which neither the British Government nor the Congress dare characterise as unreasonable.

The All-India Muslim League upheld the cause of India's freedom, but it could not tolerate that the rights of Mussalmans should be usurped by the majority community. The Mussalmans would reject any scheme of reform that did not safeguard Muslim rights.

NOT SUITED

Speaking of the Act of 1935, Sir Shah Nawaz said that the western type of government did not suit India and the experience of the past two and half years' administration in Congress majority provinces had amply proved this. The Mussalmans could never tolerate that they should live in subjection to a community which had no common ground with them as regards religion, culture and civilisation. The European communities could not tolerate the domination of another nation, added Sir Shah Nawaz, although they had practically the same religion, culture and civilisation.

Discussing the communal question, Sir Shah Nawaz said that as many as 25 attempts had been made in the last quarter of a century, but no settlement had yet been arrived at. The reason for the breakdown of negotiations on every occasion was that the Congress refused to accept the basic principle of separate electorates for the Mussalmans, and if at all they did so they did in a form in which Mussalmans could not maintain their identity and independence.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Referring to the working of provincial autonomy, Sir Shah Nawaz said, in order to run a popular government efficiently the majority should try to satisfy the minorities and inspire confidence in them in every possible way, but he was sorry to observe that the attitude of the Congress had been to the contrary.

Sir Shah Nawaz described how the Punjab Government was doing everything to satisfy the minorities and keep them content. The minorities had been given full representation in the Government in the Punjab and Bengal. During the past three years the Punjab Government had spent 2-3/4 crores of rupees on the famine stricken villagers of the south-east Punjab majority of whom were Hindu jats.

Concluding Sir Shah Nawaz Khan deplored that some very prominent Muslim leaders had cut adrift from their community and joined the Congress, which was not fighting for the independence of India but only for the domination of the Congress and the Hindus after the British.

LEAGUE DELEGATES ARRIVE

Sir Nazimuddin, Minister, Bengal, Mr. Abdul Rahman Sadiqu, Mr. Azizul Huq, Speaker, Bengal and 60 delegates and councillors from Bengal arrived here this morning. The Nawab of Chhattari and Sir Ziauddin M.L.A. (Central); also arrived this morning.—A. P.

PARALLEL BODY TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

Object Of State Muslim League Defined By Yar Jung

LAHORE, March 21.

The States Muslim League will be organised on lines parallel to the All-India Muslim League and that an application for its affiliation with the latter body will be shortly submitted. This was revealed by Nawab Bahadur Yar-jung of Hyderabad (Dn.) who is the convener of the State Muslim League, the first annual session of which will be held in Lahore on March 23.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung said that the States had been divided in three blocks. The first was the Himalaya block which included the state of the N.W.F.P., Punjab, U.P., Bihar and Bengal. The second was the Bindyachal Block, which included the States of Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and Orissa.

The third was the Hyderabad Block, which included the States in Madras and Bombay Presidencies and States like Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, etc.

The proposal of calling the All-India States Muslims Conference the Nawab said, was considered at the combined conference of the Bindyachal and Deccan blocks at Nagpur on March 4 and it was decided to hold the conference simultaneously with the All-India Muslim League at Lahore.—A. P.

Big rush at the main-gate of the Congress pandal at Ramgarh before the rains interfered with the sessions.

Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Miss Naidu and others arriving to attend the Congress session.

FIRST ACT OF NEW SIND MINISTRY

Committee Appointed To Prepare Well-Planned Programme

KARACHI, March 22.

The very first act of Mir Bundeali Ministry after assumption of office was the appointment of a committee consisting of all the Cabinet Ministers and the Labour Member of the Assembly, Mr. Narain Das Banandi Beacher, to prepare a definite and well-planned programme for the new ministry.

The Committee is expected to complete its labour in a couple of days and the programme after approval by the Cabinet will be announced in the Assembly by the Premier, Mir Bundeali Khan Talpur, on the opening day on March 26.

The only indication about the future policy of the New Ministry given by the Premier in an interview to the Associated Press yesterday was that the policy would be broad based and national one, acceptable to all communities in Sind, and his Ministry should be judged by its action and not by its words, as he was primarily a man of action.

With a view to guiding the Nationalist Party a Working Committee consisting of a number of members of the Assembly is also stated to have been appointed by the Ministry.—A. P.

SMALL SURPLUS IN BIHAR BUDGET

No Additional Taxes Levied

PATNA, March 22.

Bihar will have a small but problematical revenue surplus of Rs. 3,74,000 in its budget for 1940-41 according to the budget estimates gazetted to-day.

The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 5,508,000 and total expenditure charged to revenue at Rs 5,46,34,000 leaving a small revenue surplus of Rs. 3,74,000 against the deficit of Rs. 4,14,000 during 1939-40.

It has been possible to balance the budget without recourse to additional taxation and without curtailment of the essential activities of the nation building departments or of degree of prohibition already attained.—A. P.

GHOSTS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEATH OF TWO WORKERS?

Sad Experience Of Building Owner

JHANSI, March 21.

Ghosts are widely believed to have been the cause of the death of two workmen engaged in the construction of building here. Part of the building collapsed and two men were fatally injured.

It is said that throughout its construction the workmen engaged on the building have been involved in accidents. The owners finally came to the conclusion that unfriendly supernatural influences were at work and abandoned their construction scheme. A new owner recently decided to challenge the superstition and recommenced the work. Everything had been going well and the work was on the point of conclusion when a part of the building collapsed killing two workmen.

Once again the work has been suspended, and the wiseacres say that the theory that ghosts are haunting the precincts of the building has been amply proved.—A.P.

GANDHIJI AND PARTY REACH WARDHAGANJ

WARDHAGANJ, March 22.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sardar Prithwi Singh, Kaka Kalelkar and others arrived here this morning by a passenger train. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj received Gandhiji who looked exhausted, yet cheerful.

Soon after his arrival, Gandhiji accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur walked up to Bajaj's bungalow and then proceeded to Sewagram.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi is improving at Sewagram. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will leave for Bombay either on Saturday or Sunday.—A. P.

JAWAHAR BACK AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi and Mr. R. S. Pandit arrived here this morning after the Congress Session at Ramgarh. Pandit Nehru and party on their way back visited Gaya, Malanda Rajgiri.

At Gaya Pandit Nehru addressed a gathering of mill-workers and also visited the office of the District Congress Committee.

A.I.C.C. OFFICE REOPENED AT ALLAHABAD.

The All-India Congress Committee Office which had moved up to Ramgarh for the Annual Session of the Congress there reopened here this morning.—A. P.

KISAN NAGAR (Ramgarh):

March 21.

A midnight drama was enacted on the banks of the Damodar, which flows past the Congress Nagar, where two effigies representing "Dominion Status" and "Compromise Talks" were burnt and the ashes thrown into the river by Kisan volunteers.—A. P.

ERRATIC SHOOTING CAUSES DOUBLE DEATH

LUCKNOW: March 22.

Bad marksmanship has resulted in a double tragedy at Laskar, according to a message from Jhansi.

A shikari was shooting pigeons, but missing the mark he accidentally shot dead two brothers who were playing nearby. The mother of the boys overwhelmed with grief at the calamity has been admitted into the hospital where her condition is reported to be precarious.—A. P.

GIRL BURNT ALIVE

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

A surreptitious attempt to smoke a bidi is reported to have caused the death of a young Brahmin woman in Vikas Griha—a rescue home for women.

It appears that while attempting to light the match the match broke into pieces and the lighted piece falling on her lap set ablaze her sari enveloping her body in flames. She was removed to hospital where she subsequently died. —A.P.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The annual general meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held yesterday in the Viceroy's House. The Marchioness of Linlithgow presided.

Mr. Badenoch has accepted the post of Chairman of the Fund, but since he was likely to proceed on two months' leave at end of April Lady Linlithgow asked Sir Ernest to carry on until Mr. Badenoch's return in July.

The financial position of the Fund, which was explained by Mr. Ghulam Mohd., was satisfactory.

Major General G. G. Jolly was elected Vice-Chairman and Mr. M. K. Sen-Gupta, Honorary Treasurer. —A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I do not usually get up in the mornings in a mood to listen to the talks that are given over the air on topical subjects, but from the little I have heard myself and through reliable friends I am beginning to feel that these talks are ghosted. This is a mere guess and a statement by the A.I.R. to the effect that they are the genuine product of those who speak over the air would be generally welcomed. Otherwise one has to relegate them to propaganda carried on by the Information Bureau at Delhi.

* * * *

The first thing that strikes me as rather odd is the personnel of this series. They are most of them, on the staff of a newspaper from which the Government have also taken the local Director of Information. These people who speak over the air seem to be mere mouthpieces of someone or some institution behind the scenes.

* * * *

There are also a few incongruities. For instance, I am told that Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan spoke on "Turkey's position in the Far East". I do not in anyway want to underestimate Mr. Talyarkhan's ability to speak on such a subject, but I do maintain that it is hardly likely that a man who wants to make sports his life's work, would venture into a sphere which, shall I say, does not and should not interest him. Again, when Mr Stimpson spoke on "Japan and China," we were told he spoke in place of Mr. Talyarkhan, who should have given that broadcast Are we to believe that these young men know so much about world politics as to be able to take each other's place at a moment's notice? The obvious assumption is that they are prepared by some one else beforehand and merely read out by one or the other. In view of this, one would appreciate very much if we were informed what was the true state of affairs. Is the A. I. R. openly doing propaganda? There is no objection but at least we want to know.

* * * *

A very welcome innovation is the opening in Bombay of a Boat House, the first of its kind. The Golwala Brothers are to be congratulated on their enterprise Years of association with swimming and swimmers and aquatic sports gave them the idea that there was not sufficient use made in this country of the sea and of the natural bay which we have. Khurshed Golwala went to Sidney, Australia and in the three months he stayed there he got an idea of the possibilities offered by acquatic sports in this country. He has attempted to transplant that idea here. At the moment, aquatic sports are in their infancy here one hopes they will receive the popular attention which they deserve.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — **THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE**

YOU'RE MISTAKEN, BEALE! I HAVEN'T LEFT! BOTH OF YOU OUTSIDE!
THE FEATHERED SERPENT WILL KILL YOU AS HE KILLED ELLA CREED! TOO BAD INSPECTOR WADE CAN'T BE BLAMED FOR YOUR DEATHS, BUT HE'S ALREADY IN PRISON FOR HERS - - - WHAT'S THAT?
QUICK! HE'S THE FEATHERED SERPENT!
TOO LATE! BUT... HOW DID YOU KNOW?
WADE GOT BACK HIS MEMORY! HE RECALLED YOU LISTED AS ONE OF THE FEATHERED SERPENT'S VICTIMS! BUT THIS TIME THE FEATHERED SERPENT WAS STOPPED!
CRACK
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